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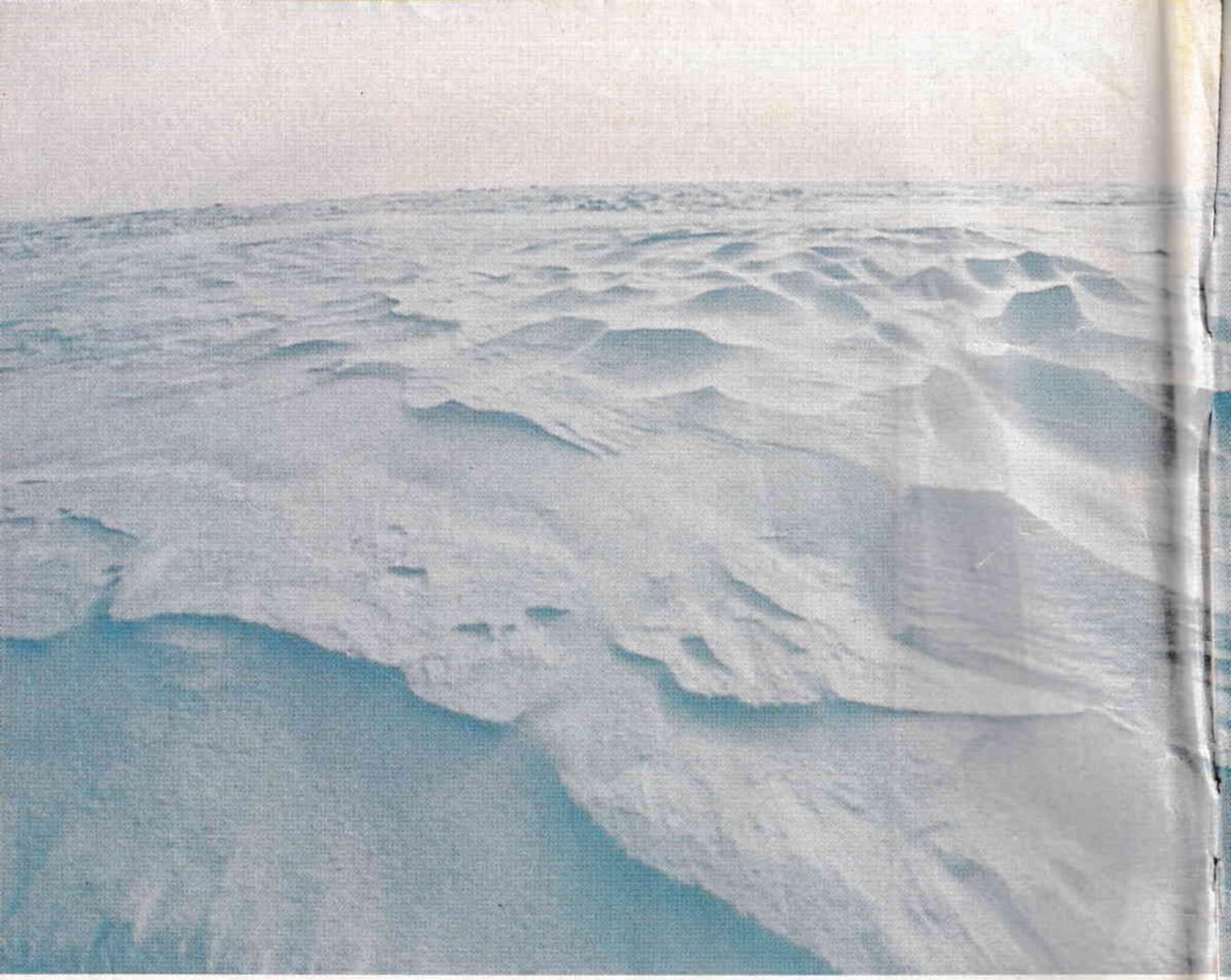
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**Scientists are
discovering
the chemical
secret to**

HOW WE GET ADDICTED

... and how we might get cured





In a world without landmarks,

What time is it?
Ice and sky fuse together
into an unreal white world.

In this featureless polar wasteland
it is utterly impossible to guess what
time of day it is. Morning, afternoon,
evening?

For every explorer, knowing the

precise time is vital, both for accurate navigation and for transmitting and receiving radio messages.

That is why the Rolex Explorer II is so often their chosen timepiece. Its major asset: a tiny red hand, tipped with a luminous white triangle.

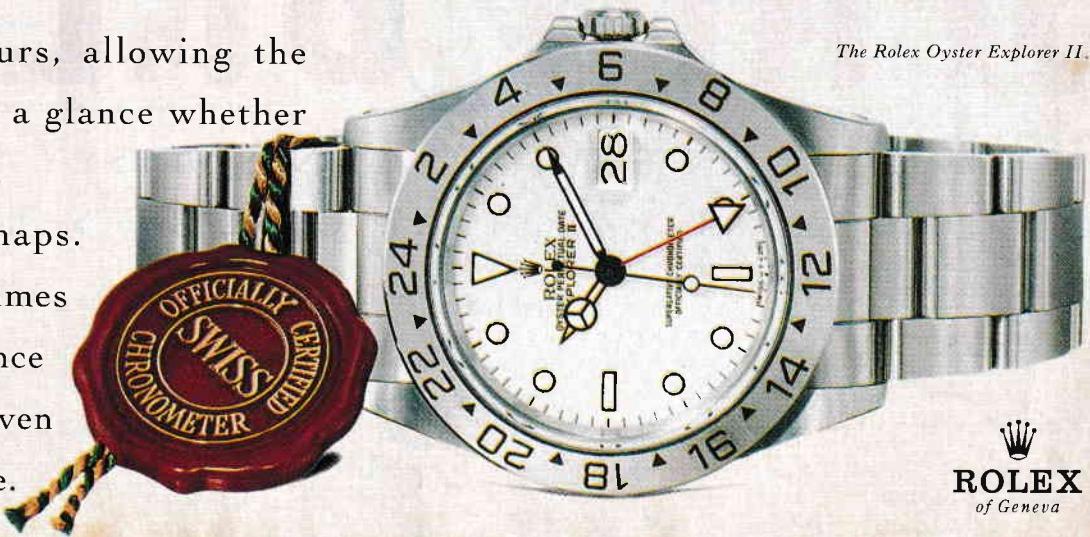
This hand goes round once every



the slightest details become vital.

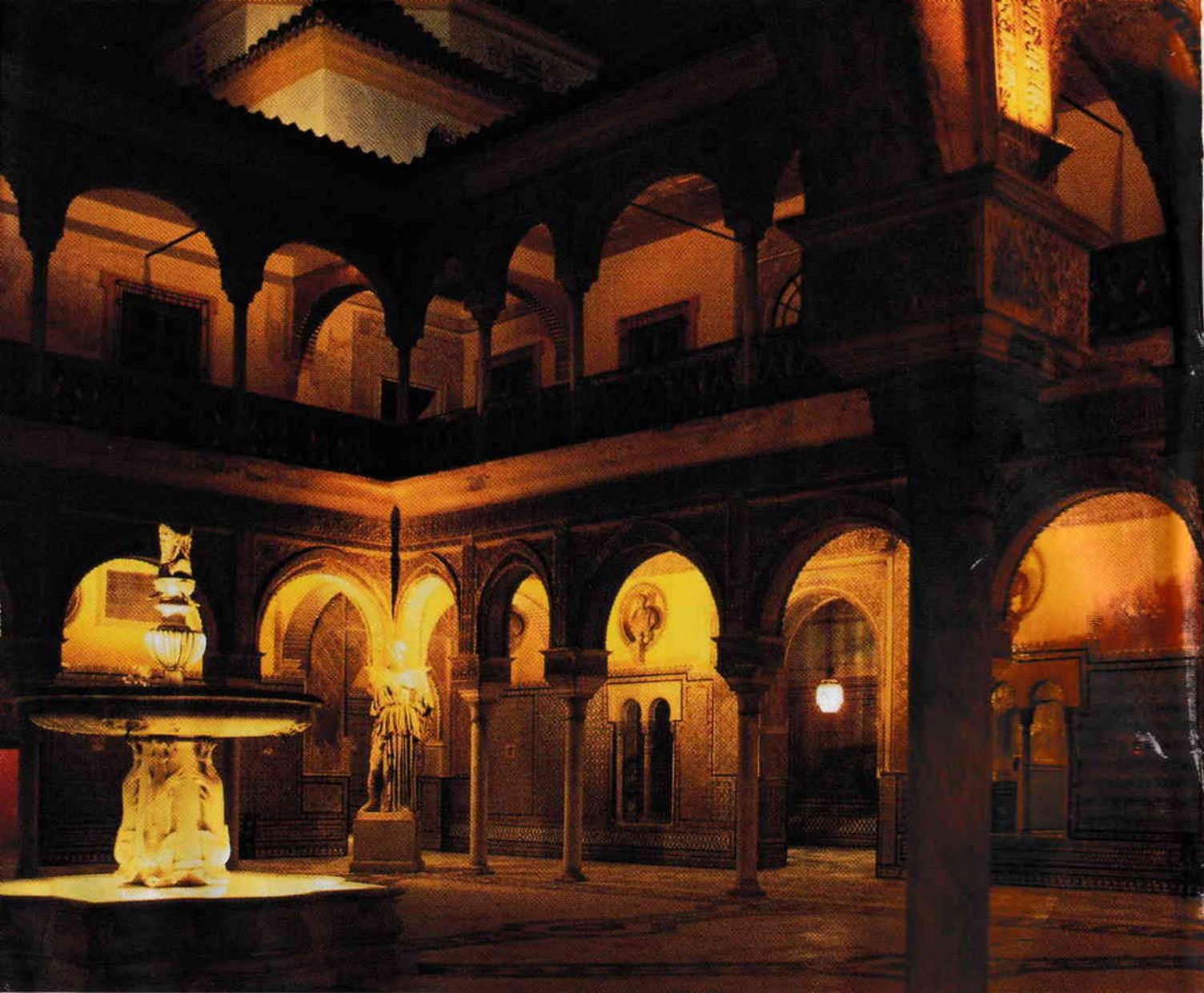
twenty-four hours, allowing the wearer to tell at a glance whether it is day or night.

A detail perhaps. But one that assumes immense importance in a place where even the bears are white.



The Rolex Oyster Explorer II.

ROLEX
of Geneva



SPAIN *by* BREAK

A STOPOVER IN SEVILLE CAN SATISFY A PASSION
FOR THE MOST PALATIAL OF LIFE'S TREASURES

The capital of Andalusia is arguably the most beautiful city in Spain. Its hidden delights and unique character are joys shared by its people and its visitors.

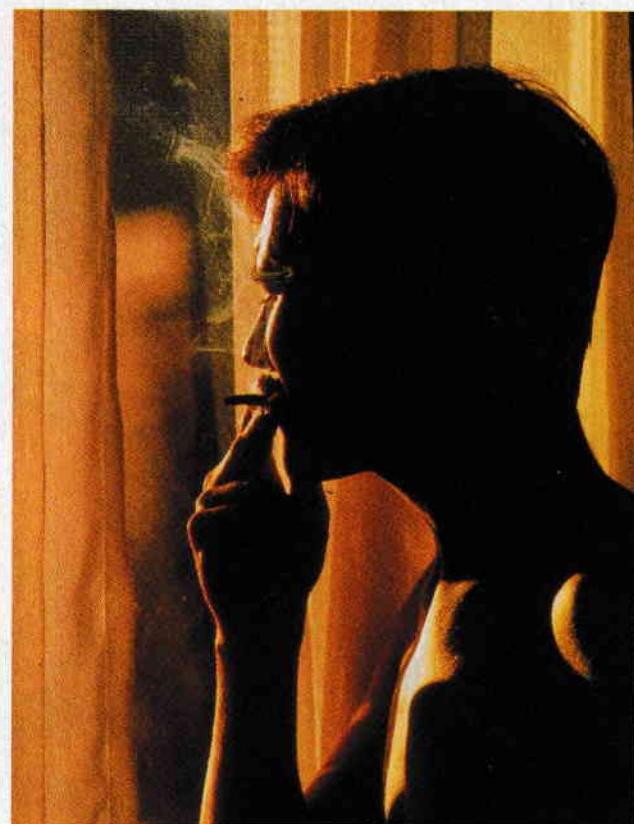


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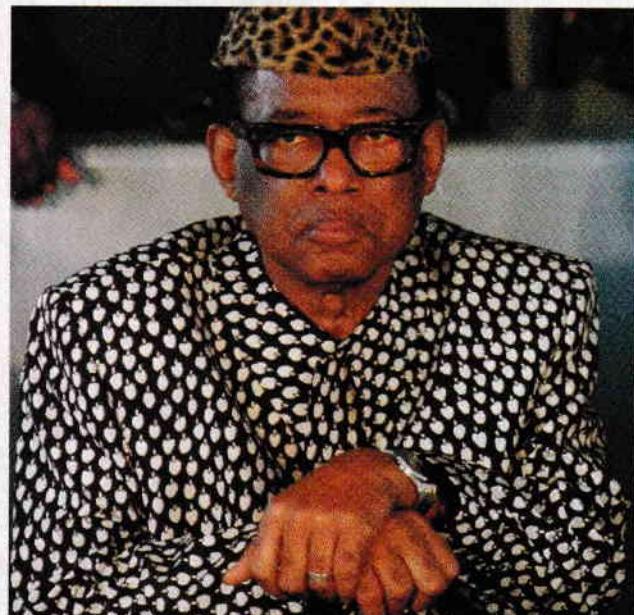
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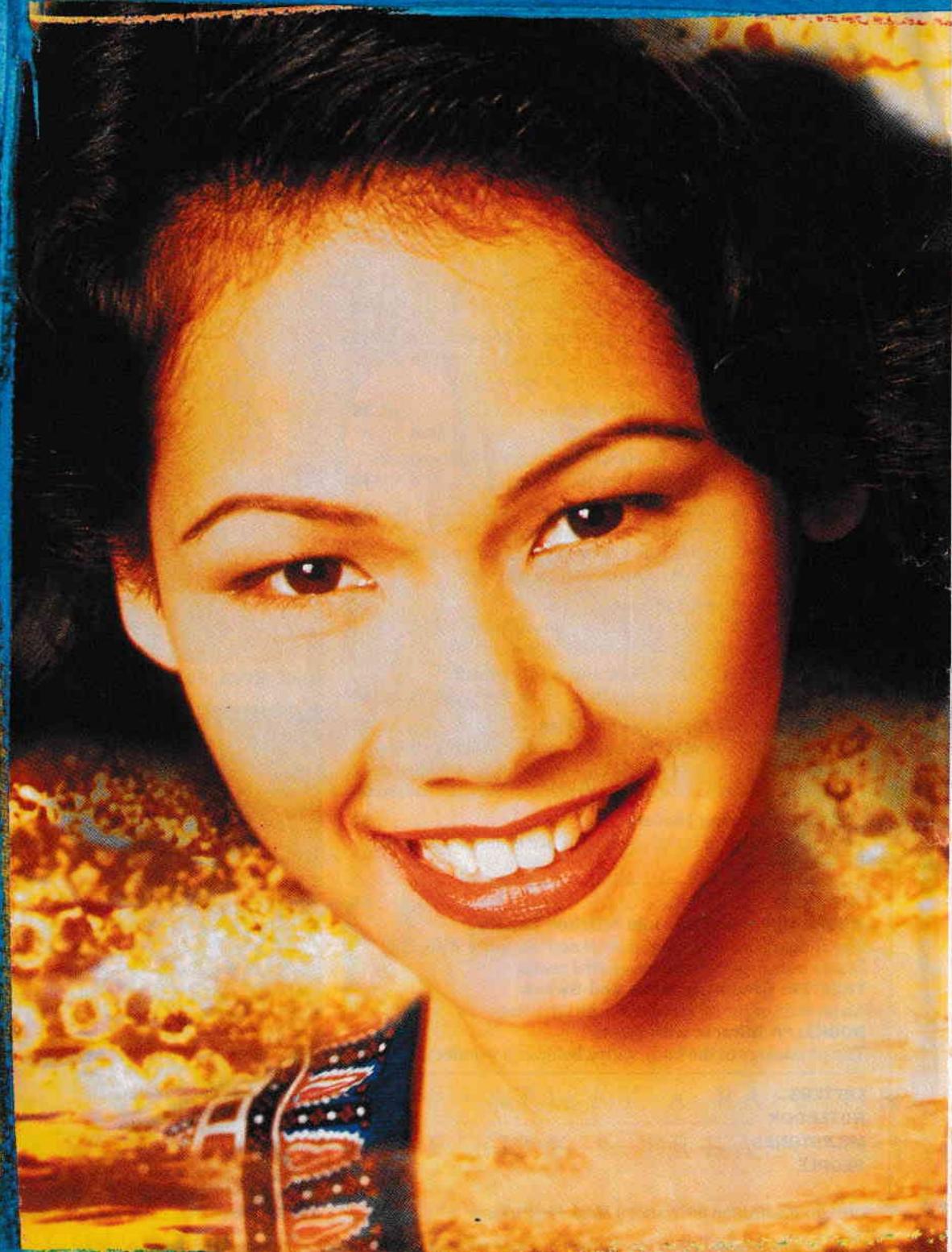
ONCE MORE, FOR PLEASURE: Addiction's grasp (see COVER)



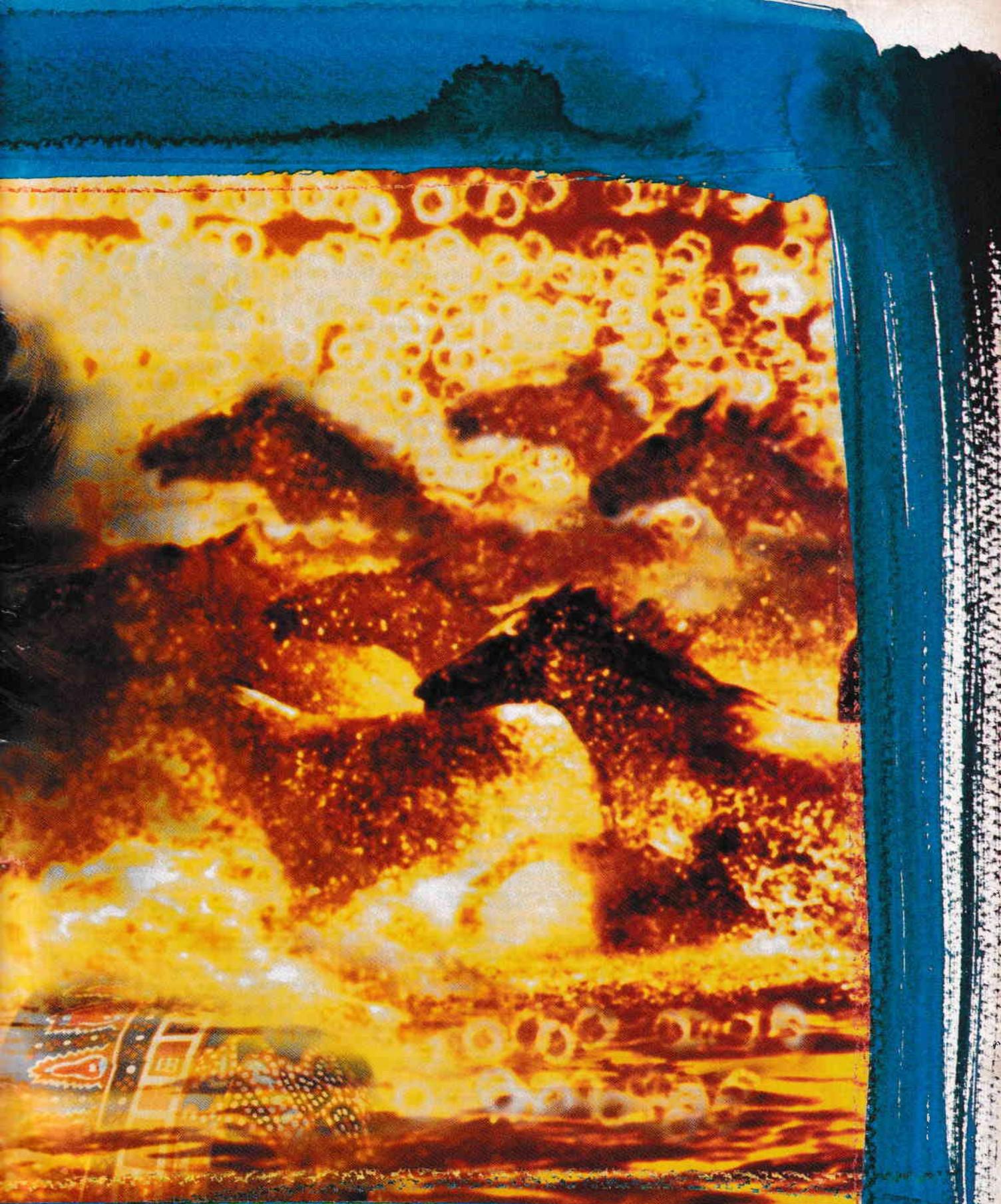
PHILIPPE WOJAZER—AP

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TRAVELER'S ADVISORY

By Michael Creadon



EUROPE

DUBLIN

Abraham "Bram Stoker's Dracula," which fused elements of the gothic novel, from eerie castles and graveyards to werewolves and vampires, has seized the imagination of generations, spawning countless books and films, not to mention the gothic fashion subculture. Now, 100 years after the novel's first publication and 75 years after the release of *Nosferatu*, the first Dracula movie, Stoker's birthplace is celebrating his literary achievements. An exhibition, "Dracula: 100 Years Undead," is at the Dublin Writers' Museum through August, and a series of lectures on all things gothic will be given at the Bram Stoker Summer School, St Gabriel's Community Centre, from June 29-July 6.



ASIA

SINGAPORE

The richness and diversity of Asian cultures will make the self-declared task of the new Asian Civilisations Museum—to provide an overview of that vast region's art and cultural history—unusually challenging. The museum's first stage, in a renovated colonial-style building, houses a permanent exhibition focusing on Chinese arts and crafts: porcelain, lacquerware, furniture, textiles, ceramics, bronzes, jade and religious artefacts. A temporary exhibit on the characters and cultural impact of the great Sanskrit epic the *Ramayana* runs through August. After 2000, when a second building is due to open a few minutes' drive across the Singapore river, the museum's permanent exhibitions will be extended to include the art and

culture of Southeast Asia, India and the Islamic world. Closed Mondays.



NORTH AMERICA

HOUSTON

The impasse over the touring exhibition "Jewels of the Romanovs: Treasures of the Russian Imperial Court" has been resolved—for now. Last month, at the close of a 10-week showing in Washington, Russian embassy officials insisted that the collection—including the egg-sized Caesar's Ruby, a 260-carat Ceylon sapphire and a bracelet with a 27-carat diamond, as well as costumes, medals, portraits and icons—be returned to Moscow at once. The tour's U.S. organizers balked, and a two-week standoff ensued during which the embassy took possession of the jewels and barred a van holding other treasures

from leaving Washington. Now the collection will appear as planned at Houston's Museum of Fine Arts through July 20, but scheduled visits to Memphis and San Diego remain up in the air.



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Once, it was only eager pilgrims who made the ferry or plane trip to the rustic eastern Canadian island and its star attraction, the house where L.M. Montgomery set her novel *Anne of Green Gables*. So the June 1 opening of the 12.9-km Confederation Bridge—one of the world's longest multi-span bridges—is cause for celebration. Fireworks, a children's festival and a regatta are planned for the three-day BridgeFest, from May 30; a production of *Anne of Green Gables, the Musical* will begin June 23.

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LETTERS



The TIME 25

“I’m tired of role models coming from the sports arena. If our future is in the hands of one man’s putt, it is a bleak future.”

Kienen Mason
Baltimore, Md.

I APPLAUD YOUR SALUTE TO THE MOST influential [April 28]. It is important for the young to see people like professional golfer Tiger Woods live out their dreams. Most important, it shows that even in a world that seems to many to have a dismal future, it is O.K. to dare to dream. All it takes is a valiant heart and dedication.

Rashanna Kirkland
Decatur, Ga.

I AM SO OUT OF THE LOOP, I RECOGNIZED the names of only six of your silly 25 Most Influential. Last year I recognized eight. But I can’t remember who they were, and neither does anyone else.

Joyce Tracksler
Bedford, N.H.

ONE CATEGORY IS MISSING FROM YOUR list. We are not financial gurus from Wall Street, but we teach our children the value of a dollar. We are not famous athletes, but we play catch or soccer with our youngsters. You won’t find us on the best-seller list or in the latest rock video, but we read to our kids every night and sing silly songs with a three-year-old. We are the legions of parents who have the opportunity to influence our children and ultimately the future.

Tim Schonta
Elmhurst, Ill.

LAST YEAR’S LIST OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL people in America was a terrific idea, but your decision to make it an annual, ever changing list is ridiculous. Really, how influential could last year’s people have been if they’re not in the Top 25 only one year later? It’s more like a list of who is “hot.” Your magazine doesn’t need this kind of gimmick.

Tom Zeit
Minneapolis

AFTER READING YOUR CHOICES, I WANTED to throw my issue against the wall. While I think TIME has been one of the most influential magazines in the world since its inception, I wonder how you can

compare Tiger Woods to a Mozart, a Jesus or a Gandhi. Woods plays golf, that’s it, and comparing him to figures like Einstein, Beethoven or even Bill Gates is a slap in the face at those individuals who have shaped our history or are shaping our future.

Fred M. Turbeville III
Pensacola, Fla.

AMERICA IS INFLUENCED BY PEOPLE OTHER than those you perceive from your elitist, myopic perch. America is not just black and white anymore; it is also brown. Your failure to name even one Hispanic is unacceptable.

Jose Claudio Salazar
Houston

I FOUND YOUR TOP 25 TO BE ONE OF THE more disturbing articles in your magazine. The idea that there are people in this country who let their lives be influenced by the likes of Rosie O’Donnell, Don Imus and Trent Reznor is frightening.

Ed Kulasa
Tinley Park, Ill.

Medicine or Menace?

MY FATHER DIED IN 1994 AFTER A LONG illness. In the end, his heart simply wore out, and morphine was the wonderful drug that allowed him to relax and breathe easily. My father wasn’t “snowed under” but, rather, was kept comfortable with small doses as needed. He no longer worried about dying (as he had for years), because he felt good mentally, emotionally and physically. And when his time came, he died in peace.

Sally A. Fall
La Jolla, Calif.

I READ WITH INTEREST YOUR ARTICLE ON morphine and the hesitancy of U.S. physicians in prescribing it [April 28]. I worked for several years as a physician in one of the world’s leading burn centers in the Netherlands, where patients were given relatively massive doses of mor-

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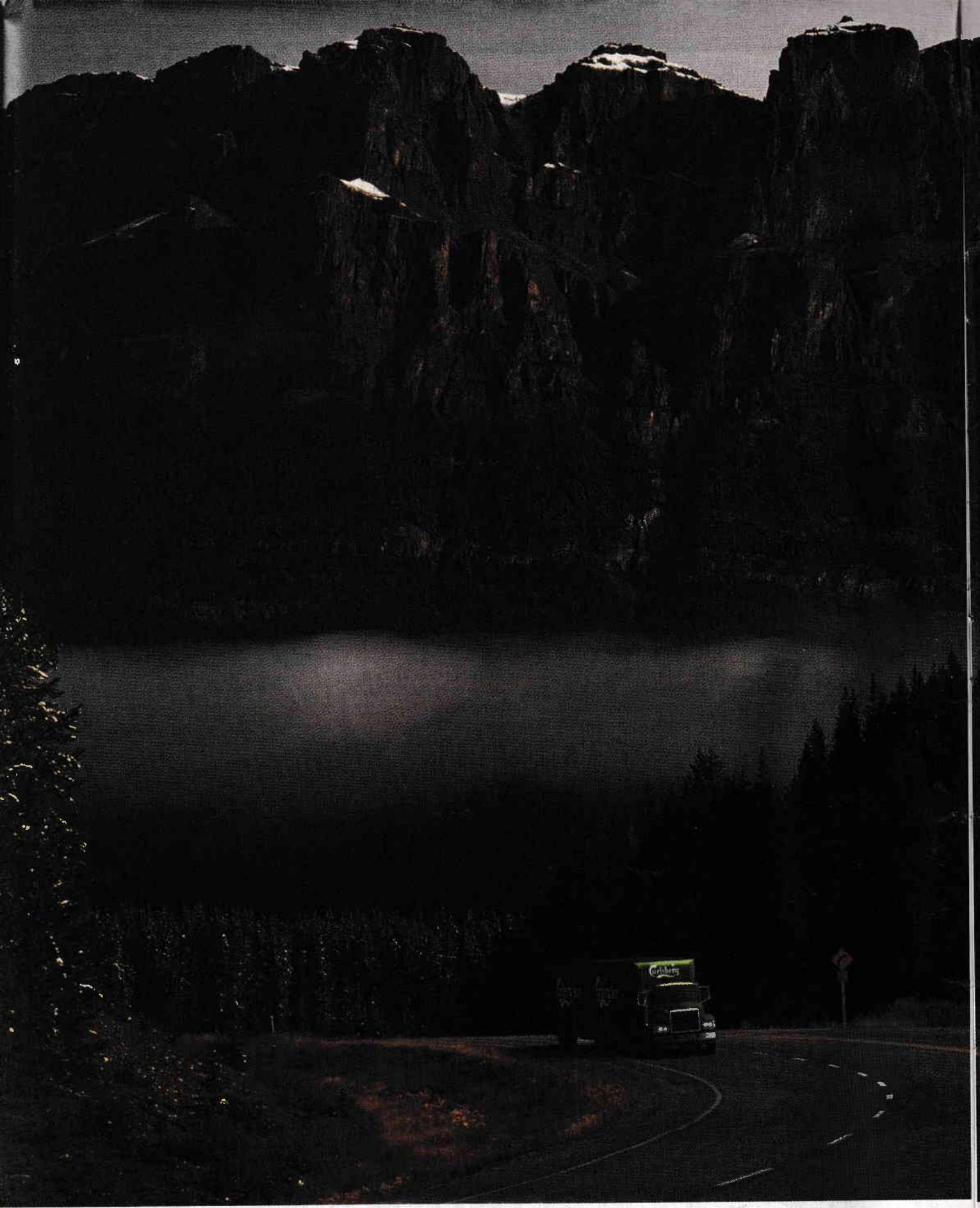
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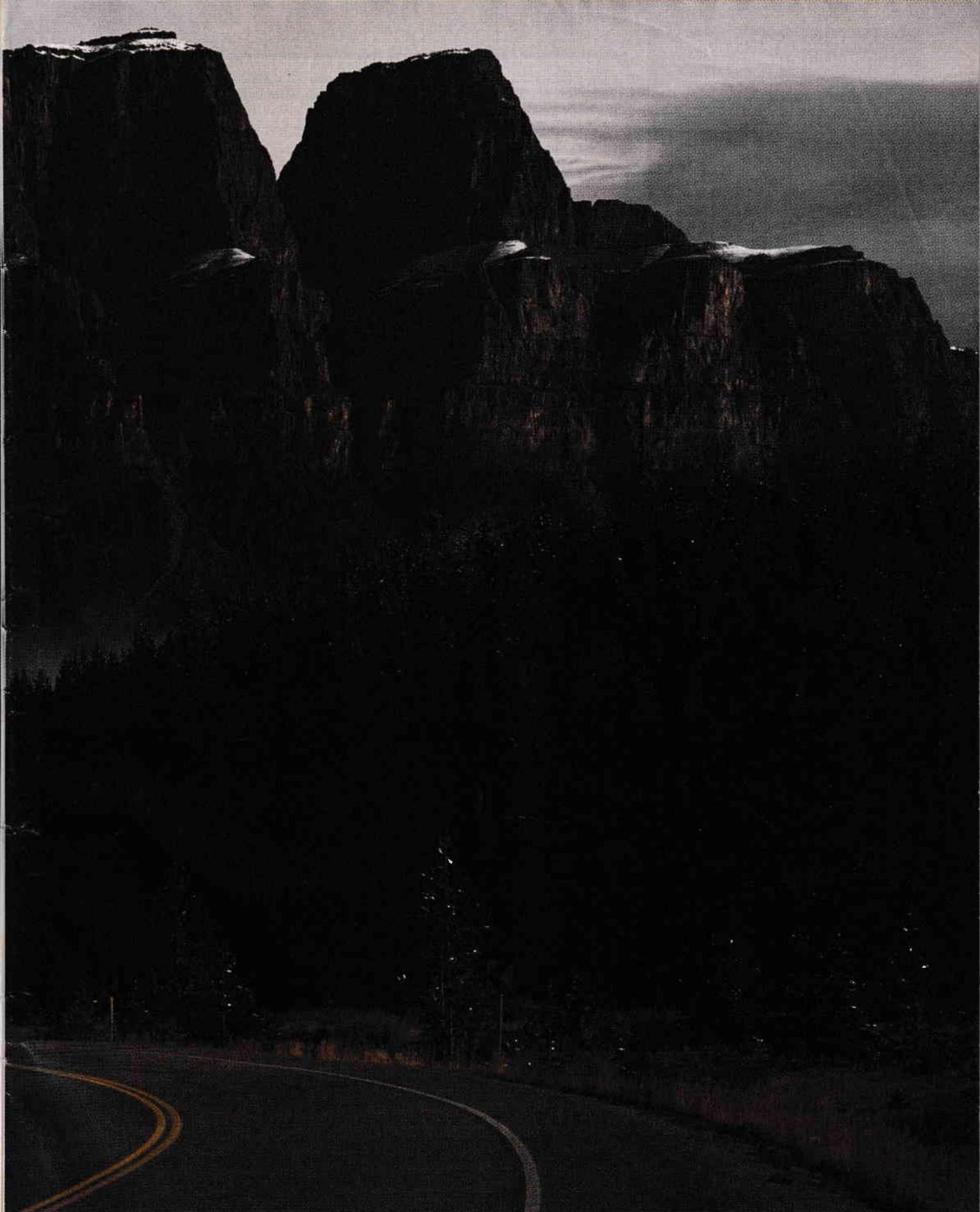
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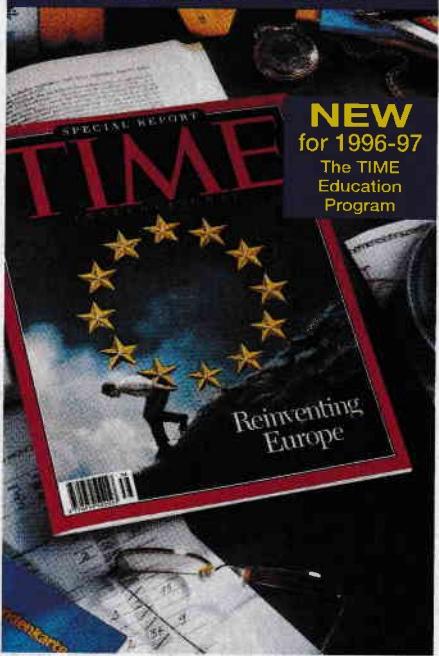
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phine for years without ever inducing addiction. It is my unequivocal belief that if a body needs pain killers, it will not get addicted to them. During visits to burn centers all over the world, I have seen no harm from administering morphine. What I have seen is patients who have suffered excruciating and unnecessary pain during dressing changes when they did not get proper medication. Strong non-narcotic drugs are not enough. It is a physician's duty to provide proper pain relief. Suspending the license of a doctor who prescribes morphine on proper indications is an unethical act.

*Michel H.E. Hermans, M.D.
Newtown, Pa.*

Critic of European Integration

IN YOUR REVIEW YOU NOTED THAT Laughland asks why Europe's nation-states should be replaced by "a centrally directed economic space" run by a troika of unaccountable, unelected bodies: the Council of Europe, the European Commission and the European Central Bank. This question is a mischievous falsehood that voids Laughland's book of any credibility. The European Parliament, which is a body as accountable as any national parliament, has sweeping powers. And like any national parliament in any country I know of, it is also cowardly, inept and incompetent.

*Malcolm McFarlane
Paris*

A Force to Fight the Mullahs

RE YOUR REPORT ON THE 30,000-MEMBER female-led army of Iranian women who have gathered in Iraq [April 21]: I was excited to read about people's opposing the mullahs' regime. The women of my country, Iran, who have suffered for 17 years, are now able to create a force to defend their rights. Everyone knows that Iran's terrorist regime is one of the most savage governments of the 20th century. For countries experiencing a change in their system, alteration does not usually come about in a democratic manner; most of the time a price has to be paid. It is necessary that people like Iran's women are heard by their neighbors and by nations far away.

*Massoud Noorahani
Anaheim, Calif.*

Sweetheart Deal

WHAT IS THE DEAL ABOUT DOLE'S LENDING Gingrich [April 28] some needed money? Friends do it often—can't public servants? Dole was raised in an era when honor, integrity and kindness were ven-

erated. It was, in his eyes, the right thing to do. And bailing out his needy acquaintance may have saved not only Newt's career but his marriage as well.

*Jason M. Silverman
Harleysville, Pa.*

WHY AREN'T POLITICIANS REAL? IT SEEMS that once a person enters the political arena, he lives a fairy-tale existence. In the latest episode, we have House Speaker Newt Gingrich's fairy godfather, Bob Dole, giving his old friend a sweetheart loan (possibly from campaign contributions) that most Americans would be unable to give their own son or daughter. Mother Goose couldn't write a better fairy tale.

*Sanford Du Roff
Tarzana, Calif.*

The Mother of all Rivers

IN HIS LETTER "RESPECT FOR THE RIVER Ganges" [April 21], Viswanath Bhattacharya was very indignant about the growing number of Westerners who come to India to scatter the ashes of their dear departed in the holy river Ganges. It is an ancient practice among the Hindus

Rush? Stern? Nope, Imus

Many readers were dismayed by TIME's selection of talk-show host Don Imus as one of "The Most Influential People in America 1997"

[April 28]. "You really scraped the bottom of the barrel when you picked him to be on your list," said Connie Pendergast of Moravia, N.Y. George D. Ellis of Benton, Ark., wrote, "Hate radio is here to stay, apparently, but it should not be celebrated or rewarded. Your doing so is reprehensible." Weighing alternative talk masters, Richard J. Russo Jr. of Orlando, Fla., said, "Imus sounds like he has marbles in his mouth. On the other hand, Howard Stern is great. His radio show makes me laugh out loud. Wake up, TIME. Stern is the man." Although TIME dubbed Imus influential for his smart and fearless questioning of politicos, James A. Derbique of Green Bay, Wis., was flabbergasted that Imus shut out pundit Rush Limbaugh. "While Imus is an interesting radio personality, Rush has nearly two times the listening audience. Even Stern edges him out."

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of this subcontinent to scatter the ashes of their relatives not only in the Ganges but in any river nearby. If Westerners are taking to the environmentally friendly practice of cremating their dead and putting the ashes in the river so that they ultimately flow into the sea, there is nothing to be indignant about. The river Ganges is considered the mother by the Hindus of not only India, Nepal and Bangladesh but also distant Thailand. Being in Southport, England, Bhattacharya is way out of touch with reality. No one drinks the water of this river. The Ganges is so polluted that the government was prompted to mount a cleanup campaign. Let us not blame a few foreigners whose last wish is to return to the bosom of Mother Ganges. Let us bend our energies to keeping our rivers clean.

*Ajoy Bagchi, Executive Director
People's Commission on
Environment & Development
New Delhi*

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VERBATIM

“White South Africa must have known their privileges were bought by poverty—like the Germans who saw queues of Jews and saw the smoke but never made the connection.”

—South African academic and former anti-apartheid activist Dr. Mamphela Ramphele

“He represented something better than we have grown used to . . . a purification, a release from what the Greeks called miasma, the stain of spilled blood.”

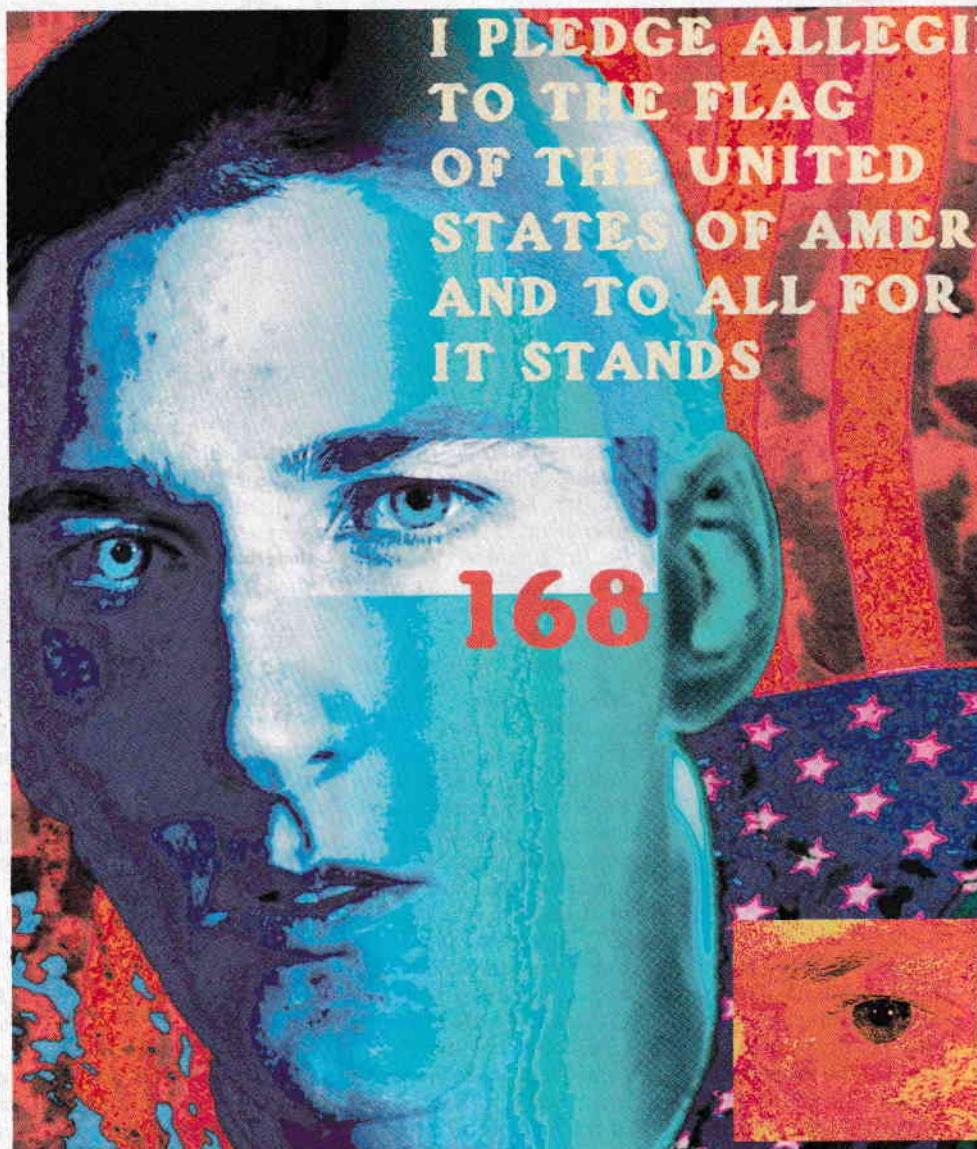
—Irish poet Seamus Heaney, lamenting the brutal murder of Sean Brown in Northern Ireland

“There is something of the night about his personality.”

—British M.P. Ann Widdecombe, on former ministerial colleague Michael Howard, trying to wreck his chances of election as leader of the Tory Party

“I personally consider it a vacation. You don’t have to cook. You don’t have to do laundry. You don’t have to take care of the kids.”

—Russian cosmonaut Elena Kondakova, looking forward to her second visit to the space station Mir



FRANK KOZIK FOR TIME

IN THE SPOTLIGHT: Timothy McVeigh's one-time army buddy suggested that McVeigh's hatred of the government may have led him to sacrifice 168 people

FROM THE WORLD'S HEADLINES

Editorialists welcomed the agreement by NATO members to give RUSSIA a voice, but not a veto, on the future of European security arrangements

LA REPUBBLICA, ITALY: “The Russia-NATO pact leaves crucial questions unresolved. What happens to the Baltic countries when they don’t gain admission to the Alliance in the first wave? Who’s going to pay the \$40 million necessary for NATO in its new dimensions? And above all, how will the Russian parliament and public opinion react?”

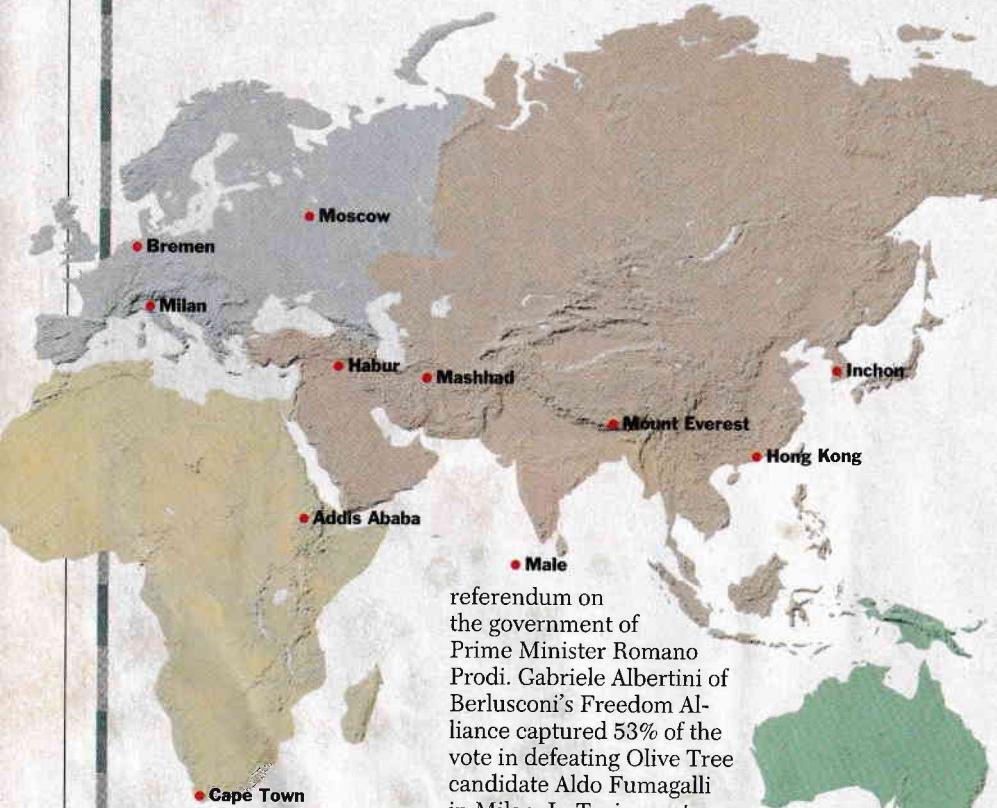
EL PAIS, SPAIN: “The agreement opens ... better possibilities for cooperation ... in the

resolution and prevention of conflicts ... NATO’s secretary-general, Javier Solana, has done a magnificent job as negotiator.”

THE TIMES, BRITAIN: “The details matter less than NATO’s formal acknowledgment that Russia must be engaged in the management of European security.”

IZVESTIA, RUSSIA: “We are willing to co-exist with an enlarged NATO, but on our own terms.”

WORLD WATCH



Bremen

Police in Bremen have found a mosaic of marble and semi-precious stones that experts believe once hung in the **fabled Amber Room** of Tsar Peter the Great of Russia. Still, they appeared no closer to finding the 55 sq m of priceless amber panels that made up the room itself, which disappeared in the last months of World War II. The mosaic was discovered at the home of Manhard Kaiser, a lawyer negotiating the sale of the mosaic for a client, the son of a former soldier in Hitler's army.

Milan

Silvio Berlusconi's center-right coalition captured Milan, while the center-left took Turin in run-off **mayoral elections** in Italy that were viewed as a

referendum on the government of Prime Minister Romano Prodi. Gabriele Albertini of Berlusconi's Freedom Alliance captured 53% of the vote in defeating Olive Tree candidate Aldo Fumagalli in Milan. In Turin, center-left incumbent Valentino Castellani squeaked by the Freedom Alliance's Raffaele Costa with 50.4% of the vote. Trieste went to the center-left, while the separatist Northern League won in Pordenone and Lecco.

Moscow

Moscow and the breakaway republic of Chechnya, now

ROBERT SPENCER—REUTERS



REUNITED: Sorensen's baby is no longer unattended

known as Ichkeria, signed a **peace treaty** intended to put an end to centuries of enmity. The treaty, committing both sides "forever to renounce the use of violence and threats of force to resolve disputes," was signed by President Boris Yeltsin and his Chechen counterpart Aslan Maskhadov. The Chechen leader also signed documents on economic cooperation with Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin.

Habur

An estimated 25,000 to 50,000 **Turkish troops** stormed into northern Iraq in their second major assault in two years. As in a 1995 incursion, their objective was the guerrilla sanctuar-

ies of the Turkish separatist Kurdish Workers' Party (P.K.K.), who have waged a 13-year-long war against the Turkish government. The offensive also came at the request of the Kurdish Democratic Party controlling the region because of P.K.K. terrorism in its area. Meanwhile, the military was attacked at home when more than 100,000 people took to Istanbul's streets in protest against its demand for the closure of religious schools.

Mashhad

An estimated 1,560 people were killed in a **major earthquake** that struck northeastern Iran. In an arc of farming villages between Qaen and Birjand, the area hardest hit by the quake and its aftershocks, soldiers and survivors dug out victims and buried them in mass graves. International aid—including food and water, tents, blankets and wood-burning stoves—poured into the affected area near the Afghan border. Up to 60,000 people were homeless as a result of the quake, which measured 7.1 on the Richter scale.

Addis Ababa

The **recitation of horrors** went on at the trial of 71 senior members of the Dergue, the Marxist military junta which, under the leadership of Mengistu Haile Mariam, deposed Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974. The prosecution accused Colonel Fantaye Yihedego and Lieut. Haile Gebeyhu, two former Dergue officials, of torturing and then gassing 24 people who were suspected of be-

longing to an opposition Marxist group. The court also heard that the two officers had ordered the murder of 18 people accused of belonging to the Tigre People's Liberation Front, which ultimately brought down Mengistu's government in 1991.



JAMSHID BAIKAMI—AFP

SHATTERED: The aftermath of a killer earthquake in Iran

Cape Town

The African National Congress apologized for civilian deaths that resulted from its battle against apartheid, but insisted that its long war had been just. The A.N.C.'s **apology**—in which it blamed angry, ill-disciplined or poorly trained guerrillas—came in reply to questions from South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission. For the record, former President F.W. de Klerk reiterated that apartheid was wrong, denied that his National Party had ever authorized political murders and apologized to the "millions" who suffered under four decades of enforced white supremacy.

Mount Everest

Seven climbers **caught in a blizzard** while attempting the summit of the world's highest mountain are believed dead. The body of Aleksandr Toroshin, a Russian who was climbing with two others in a Kazakh military expedition, was found by a French team. His two

companions, who reached the summit after he had turned back in exhaustion, have not been heard from. Four others—a German, a South Korean, their Sherpa guide and another man of unknown nationality—have also disappeared.

Male

India's stormy relations with Pakistan received a boost last week with their first bilateral meeting in four years. Indian Prime Minister Inder Kumar Gujral met Pakistan's Nawaz Sharif during a seven-nation summit in the Maldives that focused on issues of Asian economic development. Among other matters, the two sides for the first time discussed the Himalayan territory of Kashmir, a target of hot dispute since the subcontinent was partitioned 50 years ago.

Inchon

Fourteen people **fleeing famine** and the repressive North Korean regime escaped to South Korea by sea. The five men, five women and four children are thought to be the country's first "boat people." In the past three years, about 150 people have fled North Korea, most via China or through the demilitarized zone separating the two Koreas.

Hong Kong

The colony's government-in-waiting partially **eased curbs on civil liberties** that will take effect when China resumes sovereignty July 1. Chief Executive-designate Tung Chee-hwa watered down proposals aimed at softening the application procedure for approval to hold protest rallies and easing local political parties' ties with their foreign counterparts. However, ominous

references to the need to protect "national security" remain at the heart of the revised bills, which will be submitted to the Beijing-approved legislature.

Vancouver

A newspaper columnist appeared before a human-rights tribunal in British Columbia to face charges of **writing hate literature**. It is the first case to test a new law that proscribes newspapers and journalists from publishing anything "likely to expose a person or a group or class of persons to hatred or contempt." At issue is a column in the *North Shore News* by Doug Collins, 76, that described the movie *Schindler's List* as Jewish "pro-

blamed cultural differences between high-crime New York and low-crime Denmark for the incident.

São Paulo

Antonio Mota da Graça, one of Brazil's most important drug traffickers and chief of operations of the Colombian Cali cartel in the country, was **arrested** as he stopped to buy cigarettes en route to São Paulo's airport. He had been on the run since 1992, after bribing his way out of Carandiru prison, where he had been serving a 10-year sentence for cocaine trafficking. Police say



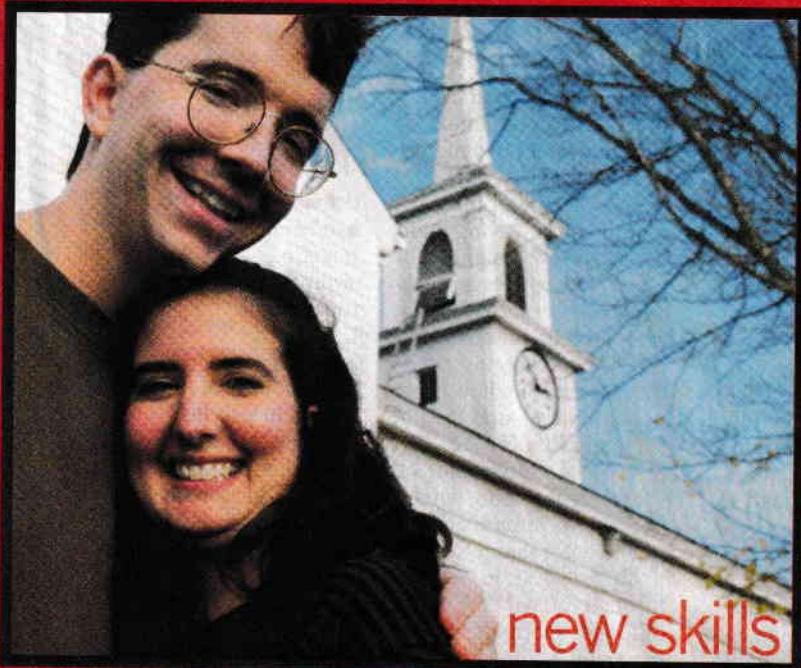
pagoda." He added, "Goebbels himself couldn't have done any better."

New York

A Danish woman and the American father of her child spent two nights in jail—and face court appearances later this month—after leaving their 14-month-old daughter Liv in a **stroller outside a restaurant** while they dined inside. Annette Sorensen and Xavier Wardlaw aroused the concern of fellow diners in Manhattan—and the full weight of the New York police and child welfare authorities—for doing what parents in Denmark do routinely: leave their children unattended but in view through the window while dining or shopping. Denying neglect, Sorensen

that he had been traveling around Europe and the U.S. for the past four years and had only returned to visit his children. Mota da Graça had false identity documents when he was arrested, and police believe he spent his time abroad dealing in cocaine.

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Marc Dewey, recipient of a bone marrow transplant, and Deanna Arnold, a recipient of an emergency liver transplant, standing in front of the church where they were married in April. Both transplants were made successful with new medicines developed by Novartis. To find out more about Novartis and our new skills, visit our website at www.novartis.com

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IMAGES

MOHAMAD SAVVAD—CP PHOTO



Nature's Punishing Tremors

It took only a few seconds for the world of many Iranians to come crumbling down. The earthquake that struck the northeastern province of Khorasan on May 10 registered 7.1 on the Richter scale—powerful enough to knock down walls in Afghanistan's capital, Kabul, 320 kms away. The scene close to the epicenter was horrific: more than 1,500 people were killed and thousands more injured or made homeless. Survivors struggled to rescue the wounded and identify the dead. In the village of Ardashir, home of this boy and his grandfather, an aid worker found, buried beneath the rub-

ble, the body of a 27-year-old man, who was clutching his dead three-year-old son. Iran has suffered major tremors in the past: a 1990 earthquake centered in western Iran killed more than 40,000 people, while another this past February, also in Khorasan, killed about 1,000. Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani conveyed the sense of powerlessness. "We have no other choice but to surrender to our fate," he told villagers, after promising the state would rebuild their homes. "But there are things that we cannot do, like compensate for the lives of your relatives." —By Leah Kohlenberg

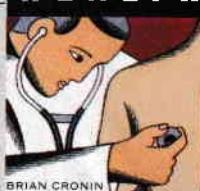
THE GOOD NEWS

- ✓ Get juiced. With **GRAPEFRUIT JUICE**, that is. Just one glass helps the body better absorb certain sedatives, antihistamines and other medications. The active compound probably comes from squeezing the peel—so eating the fruit itself doesn't much help.

- ✓ Most men age 50 to 70 probably don't need annual testing for **PROSTATE CANCER**. Researchers say that men can safely wait two years if their blood level of prostate specific antigen (PSA) measures below 2.

- ✓ Becoming a survivor. A woman's odds for beating **OVARIAN CANCER**—one of the deadliest cancers—may be getting better. A preliminary study shows 70% of patients who received a new three-drug combination were disease-free 22 months later.

HEALTH REPORT



REPORT

THE BAD NEWS

- ✓ Beauty marks are not so beautiful. Though doctors have long known that large, abnormal looking moles can turn malignant, they now say that ordinary **MOLES** may be risky, too. People with lots of them (100 or more) may have the same odds of melanoma as those who've had repeated sunburns.

- ✓ Why we scream about ice-cream. Some 30% of **ICE-CREAM** lovers wind up with a brief, but intense headache within seconds of taking a mouthful. The reason: when cold hits the back of the palate, nerve fibers become irritated—sending pain signals up through the head.

- ✓ Down with sunny-side ups. Contaminated **EGGS** are now the number one cause of food poisoning outbreaks in the U.S. Advice: cook eggs until the yolk is firm. —By Janice M. Horowitz

Sources—GOOD NEWS: *Journal of Clinical Investigation*, *Journal of the American Medical Association*; National Cancer Institute BAD NEWS: *Journal of the American Medical Association*, *British Medical Journal*; Center for Science in the Public Interest

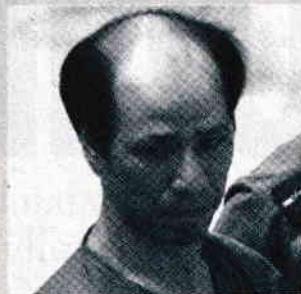
MILESTONES



AOKI



MAXWELL



TRUONG



PERES

SHIZUO KAMBAYASHI—AFP

DAVID CHESIN—AFP

TRI HIEU—AP

SVEN NACKSTRAND—AFP

AWARDED. **MOLLY MAXWELL**, 104, a Cambridge University degree, making her the oldest person ever to be so honored; in a special ceremony more than 80 years after she left the élite university. A modern-languages major, Maxwell completed degree-level courses and received an honors certificate in 1917, but women were not eligible for degrees until 1948.

RESIGNED. **MORIHISA AOKI**, 58, as Japan's envoy to Peru; in Tokyo. Aoki was held hostage with 71 others by left-wing MRTA rebels, who invaded the Japanese ambassador's residence last December and occupied it for 126 days. Although Aoki initially received a warm reception upon returning home, he has subsequently faced criticism from fellow Japanese for lax security precautions and allegedly irresponsible behavior during the crisis.

REJECTED. **SHIMON PERES**, 73, former Israeli prime minister and Nobel Peace Prize laureate, from assuming the largely ceremonial title of party president, by a Labor Party convention; in Tel Aviv. Although Peres is still a member of parliament, his electoral loss to

Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu in 1996, as well as his own party's repudiation, spells an apparent end to a career that goes back to the founding of the state 49 years ago. Israel's most decorated soldier, Ehud Barak, 55, is expected to replace Peres as party chairman.

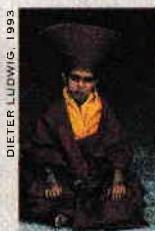
CONVICTED. **DIRK COETZEE**, 51, an apartheid-era white police commander turned whistleblower, of the murder of human-rights lawyer Griffiths Mxenge in 1981; by a Durban court. Coetze was convicted along with two black former security policemen for Mxenge's death. Although Coetze headed a state hit squad that targeted anti-apartheid activists, he became the first white policeman to expose the magnitude of government-sponsored terrorism. After fleeing South Africa in 1989, he joined President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress, but was nevertheless arrested last summer for Mxenge's murder.

SENTENCED. **WILLIAM PLUMMER**, 21, and **CARL ALBEE**, 21, U.S. Navy seamen stationed in Japan, to five-and-a-half years' imprisonment, for assaulting and robbing 37-year-old Hirozo Maruo; in Sasebo, Japan. The 47,000-strong Amer-

ican military presence has rankled many Japanese, particularly since the rape of a 12-year-old Okinawan girl by U.S. servicemen in 1995.

SENTENCED. **VU XUAN TRUONG**, 37, former police captain and leader of a drug-trafficking ring, to death by firing squad, in Vietnam's biggest-ever narcotics trial; in Hanoi. Seven other defendants face the same sentencing and 14 people received prison terms for their role in a massive drug-smuggling operation that used police cars to transport heroin from the narcotics-rich Golden Triangle. The 10-day trial held Hanoi spellbound, as the courtroom heard about crooked policemen, lax border guards and corrupt Communist Party officials all participating in Vietnam's rapidly increasing drug trade.

DIED. **LAURIE LEE**, 82, English memoirist and poet; in Slad, England, the village where he was born. Lee was best known for his first memoir, *Cider with Rosie*, which became a perennial fixture in British classrooms because of its vivid imagery of rustic English life, but he also wrote about his travels in Civil War-era Spain. —By Hannah Beech



DIETER LUDWIG, 1993

RAJU LAL, 14; NEW DELHI; ACTOR
The endearing star of Bernardo Bertolucci's 1993 movie, *Little Buddha*, Raju Lal was a shoeshine boy when he was plucked from the slums of Katmandu and ushered into the realm of movie acting. Now his worldly success has faded (especially the money), and Raju is trolling for work in the fly-blown lanes of the Paharganj slum of New Delhi. He earned \$15,000 from the film, but he comes from a family of 11, and he claims his former agent kept part of

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

the cash. Unable to read or write, the onetime child star does not want to return to buffing shoes. But if Hollywood has forgotten Raju, not everyone else has. French businessman Gérard Cheleyns has taken the boy under his wing and is helping find him treatment for his stunted growth. As for Raju, he's almost as stoic as the Buddha. "The world is full of struggling actors," he says. "I could become one of them, but then I may not. I have no offers yet, but I know I can act for anyone who would want me."



SANKALAN

A DONE DEAL

After tough negotiations the Russian bear blinked, assenting to eastward expansion of NATO and a dramatically new security edifice for Europe

By JAMES WALSH

THE GOOD, GRAY BRUSSELS NERVE center of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not famous for outbursts of revelry. Yet when Javier Solana Madariaga walked into the council chamber at NATO headquarters last week, the assembled ambassadors erupted in a rousing ovation. It was unquestionably a shining hour for Solana, the alliance's jovial Secretary-General. As a Spanish Socialist, he once liked to sport red scarves and a wool workingman's cap while campaigning against Spain's entry into NATO. Now he was returning from Moscow with a document that stood to make NATO a truly continent-wide power and refashion Europe's security architecture for generations. Russia's final acceptance of the alliance's expansion, taking in states that used to make up the Soviet sphere, was a last-minute success that the Western powers could only hope for, not expect. Said a jubilant NATO official: "Everybody's heaving a massive sigh of relief that we got this deal."

Better yet, NATO in the end ceded nothing of substance to Russia to gain Boris Yeltsin's assent. The two sides went eyeball to eyeball, and the bear could only blink. Yeltsin evidently wanted to avoid humiliation if NATO expanded without his blessing, and so the Russian President made the best of a bad choice. That decision cleared the way for the most sweeping transformation of Europe's balance of power since the 1945 Yalta Conference. More especially, it clears the atmosphere for a July 8-9 summit in Madrid at which the alliance will invite new first-round Central European members: the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary certainly, and possibly Romania and Slovenia as well, since France and Italy have lobbied strongly for their entry. The U.S. government said last week it was seriously considering the two additional members.

Washington had reason to feel generous. The White House, beset by critics of nato expansion, viewed Moscow's acquiescence as Bill Clinton's crowning diplomatic triumph. The U.S. engineered the venture and pushed it steadily in the face of resistance from Russia, which saw a provocation in the idea of extending the alliance's defense cordon up to the front gates of the former Soviet Union. After Solana's agreement with Russian Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov, Clinton held a celebratory news conference. "We have taken a historic step closer to a peaceful, undivided, democratic Europe for the first time in history," he declared. Or as the U.S. Ambassador to NATO, Robert Hunter, com-

over NATO. "If Russia is against any decision, that decision does not go through," Yeltsin boasted in a television interview.

Officials in Brussels insisted that was not so. The deal specifies that Russia and NATO may act together when they agree to, but that the alliance reserves the right to make any decision in its own interests, including the right to expand NATO further in the future, incorporating possibly the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia. Said Hunter: "We will pledge that the door will remain clearly and widely open." Even so, expanding into the Baltics or Ukraine threatens to set off such alarms in Moscow that prospects for pushing further east are likely to remain dim for some time.

Toomas Hendrik Ilves, Estonia's Foreign Minister, is waiting to see what the Madrid conference actually declares. "That statement had better be pretty strong on the Baltics coming in on the second wave," he said.

Russia's turnaround came following a tortured passage of veiled warnings and loud grumps. Eventually, Yeltsin realized that he was in no position to say no. The Kremlin's major sticking points remained objections to the deployment of nuclear weapons or large-scale conventional forces in the ex-Soviet satellites. At a recent meeting with Primakov in Moscow, U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright suggested deferring Primakov's demand for subceilings on forces in each new NATO member. Otherwise, she warned, expansion would have to proceed without Russia's consent.

By the time Solana arrived in Moscow, the softening-up was done. A nightlong session ended suddenly when, according to a NATO official, "Yeltsin called Primakov and gave the order to finish it, and finish it now." The next day, Primakov displayed a victorious air, praising his negotiating partner for having "fought to the last"—as if Solana had lost. Yeltsin then applied his own triumphant spin. NATO had agreed not to deploy forward any nuclear arms or

We have taken a historic step closer to a peaceful, undivided, democratic Europe for the first time in history

mented, the pact promises to provide "security arrangements for the 21st century that will redeem the tragedy of the 20th."

It will be different for sure, assuming that the U.S. Senate and the parliaments of NATO's 15 other members ratify enlargement. In accepting the venture, Russia stands to gain considerable say in the alliance's affairs. The "Founding Act" proposes to erect a superauthority known as the Permanent Joint Council, which would consider common action on security issues ranging from peacekeeping and arms control to such new fields as combating terrorism and drug trafficking. This council, whose writ remains deliberately vague, was interpreted by Yeltsin as a veto power



EXPANSIVE MOOD: A happy Solana, right, with Primakov after their breakthrough

troops, he said, or to use any old Warsaw Pact installations. "We clearly see the binding nature of this agreement," he said.

The pact apparently specifies nothing of the kind. It merely reaffirms NATO's so-called "three nos": the alliance has "no intention, no plan and no reason" to station nuclear weapons in, say, Poland or Hungary. On conventional forces, the document states that "in the current foreseeable security environment" the alliance will not station "substantial combat forces" in the new member states. Moscow's demand for ironclad ceilings on nonnuclear arms was referred to the Vienna renegotiations of

the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty.

As for the Permanent Joint Council, Clinton himself pointed out that it gives Russia "a voice in, but not a veto over, NATO's business." Yeltsin had wanted the force of a treaty, but he did not even gain that much. As Solana put it, the deal is only "politically binding," to be signed by government leaders at a special ceremony now set for May 27 in Paris; no ratification by national legislatures is required. Were Russians angry? Said Dmitri Trenin, an analyst for the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Moscow: "Everybody in the West has expected a backlash in Russia, but the reactions we've seen have run from neutral to positive—except of course

the usual suspects, the fringe nationalists."

Trenin is convinced that, for all the Russian demands not met, the agreement "succeeded in controlling the damage while enhancing the professional quality of Russian foreign policy." With the air cleared, the White House is expecting an easier ride with Senate ratification of enlargement. The three first-round shoo-ins for NATO expansion are also satisfied. Said Andras Simonyi, Hungary's Ambassador to NATO: "It was avoided that Russia and NATO made a deal over our heads." Then he added, "Let's face it: the Russians did have the right attitude in the end." —Reported by Jay Branegan/Brussels, Andrew Meier/Moscow and Douglas Waller/Washington

Christopher Ogden

Clinton's Ostpolitik

Expanding NATO looks like a winner in the U.S. Congress

RUSSIA HAD LITTLE CHOICE WHEN PRESIDENT BORIS Yeltsin grudgingly agreed last week to the European security pact that will allow the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to expand eastward right up to the borders of the former Soviet Union. Like it or not, enlargement was going to take place this July. But it was no more in the West's interest than in Yeltsin's that Russia be steamrollered. NATO expansion, the most significant foreign policy development since the collapse of the U.S.S.R., with strategic consequences that will be with us for decades, must be marketable as a win-win case for both West and East or trouble looms.

The cynic's justification for enlargement is harsh: when better to kick an opponent than when he's down? That's how it looks to Moscow because the *realpolitik* driving expansion is simple: Russia is weak; the new Eastern and Central European democracies are fragile; Russia has the size, resources and, historically, the inclination to rise and threaten again. Before that happens is the time to pluck those nervous fledglings of the former East bloc from the buffer zone and tuck them under the West's umbrella so they can thrive without fear of the bear's paw healing and lashing out. Then, if Russia continues to democratize and to promote the rule of law, builds on such ties as last week's "Founding Act," and, in general, proves ultimately to be no menace, it too might be part of an undivided Europe.

If expansion is politically obvious, whether it's a good idea is a more complicated question. Will extending the West's nuclear shield eastward mean more stability in Europe where war this century has claimed 50 million lives? Or will expansion redivide Europe, angering Russian nationalists who see a new steel curtain on their doorstep and who may respond by ousting democrats, halting the reduction of nuclear stockpiles and resuming nuclear threats? Does last week's accord, which gives Russia a non-binding say in such future NATO matters as the deployment of troops and nuclear weapons on the territories of new members, make it more or less likely that Western and Russian constituencies will support expansion?

Fortunately for Yeltsin, last week's accord, unlike NATO's formal expansion, was not a treaty. He will not have to submit it to a displeased Duma. But he will have to assure Russians that while he could not halt expansion, he got the best available carrot from the West: minimal threat and maximum opportunity.

President Clinton's job will be far easier. Despite headlines claiming the road to congressional approval is "rocky" and "perilous," NATO expansion looks surprisingly close to a done deal in the United States. Enlargement is Clinton's top foreign policy priority in his second term, ahead even of stabilizing relations with China. He is ready to spend political capital to get the 67 of 100 votes he needs to win treaty approval in the Senate, but with strong bipartisan support, thanks to 20 million voters in the United States of East and Central European heritage, he may not have to. Last July, the Senate voted 81 to 16 to encourage the early admission of Poland, Hungary and the Czech Republic.

Expansion was not an issue in the 1996 presidential campaign. Former Republican leader Bob Dole favors enlargement. So does Senator Trent Lott, his successor as Senate Majority Leader. Senator Jesse Helms, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee—who is usually reluctant to extend U.S. presence overseas—is not locked in, but he voted last year for expansion. Only last week, in a move to ease Moscow's NATO anxiety, the Senate voted unanimously to amend the 1990 treaty on conventional forces in Europe to let Russia put more troops on certain borders, a positive omen for approval.

Congressional support is wider

than it is deep, but there is no national leader around whom opposition might coalesce. George Kennan, dean of American sovietologists, opposes expansion, but at age 93 is unlikely to stem the tide. Nor is the dovish Council on Foreign Relations thrilled with enlargement. Meanwhile, heavyweight opinion-makers like Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski are pitching its merits alongside Secretary of State Madeleine Albright and National Security Adviser Sandy Berger.

With the U.S. a foreign policy-free zone lately, there has been almost no debate so far over expansion, but there will be after July. Critics will question the dollar cost—\$35 billion by the most conservative White House estimate—and argue that defending London is one thing, but Budapest? Proponents will answer, Yes, Budapest, and cite the greater cost of not expanding. They will explain how enlargement will anchor the U.S. in Europe and avoid a repeat of the too-hasty pullout from the continent after both Versailles and Yalta, which forced a return to fight the Nazis and the Cold War. They will call last week's accord neither a sop nor an insult, but a genuine opportunity Russia should seize. And they will be right. ■



EASTWARD, HO! Albright (with Berger) was always for it

PAUL RICHARD—AFP

Far Right Takes Center Stage



THE RIGHT GUARD: Bruno Mégret is stepping into the spotlight left by an aging Le Pen

The National Front will not win many seats in the upcoming legislative elections, but its control of the swing vote may change the government

By TOM SANCTON VITROLLES

AHMED SARHANE REMEMBERS THE last election in Vitrolles. A Moroccan-born French citizen, Sarhane, 31, worked as a municipal security guard in this southern French city of 40,000. He and a fellow agent were mounted on a motorcycle, watching over a polling station in an immigrant neighborhood. Suddenly, at 2:30 p.m. last Feb. 9, three cars driven by members of the anti-foreigner, far-right National Front party drove up. "Pack your bags," said one driver. "Tonight, you're out of here!" When Sarhane warned him against causing an incident, the driver rammed the motorcycle broadside with his red 4x4. "They were trying to kill us," says Sarhane. Police investigating the collision found the trunk of the 4x4 filled with iron bars, baseball bats and tear-gas canisters. The vehicle's occupants received fines and suspended jail sentences for illegal weapons possession. The National Front mayoral candidate, Catherine Mégret, won the election. And Sarhane was summarily fired from his job by the new city administration.

Now election tensions are rising again—not just in Vitrolles, but all across the country. Last month, Gaullist President Jacques Chirac dissolved the National Assembly and called legislative elections 10 months ahead of schedule. With their popularity hitting record lows, and unemployment approaching 13%, Chirac and his Prime Minister Alain Juppé calculated that they had a better chance of holding onto their center-right majority now than they would next spring, when the final negotiations over joining the European Union's single currency would require painful new austerity measures. The contest could be a cliffhanger—and the National Front may just hold the key to the outcome. The latest polls show the leftist opposition winning the popular vote in the first round on May 25, with Chirac's center-right taking a majority of the seats in the June 1 runoff. Though the Front is not likely to win more than three seats, its supporters could control the second-round swing vote in a substantial number of districts.

CHRISTIAN BELLAVIA—EDITING

That is the kind of disruptive political leverage that National Front leader Jean-Marie Le Pen savors. Le Pen, 68, is a populist demagogue with a gift for outrageous oratory. By exploiting fears of France's 4 million immigrants, preaching racial inequality and dispensing thinly disguised anti-Semitism, he raised his party's support from less than 1% in 1981 to 15% in the 1995 presidential election. Today its influence is far from marginal: polls show that nearly a third of all French voters have cast ballots for the Front at least once.

Though he is not a candidate in this election, Le Pen has been disseminating his vitriolic message at mass rallies around the country. At every stop, he repeats his fa-

Pen's party is on a roll. Two years ago, National Front mayors took control of three southern cities, Toulon, Orange and Marignane; the victory in Vitrolles last February gave them a fourth bastion. All of which makes Bruno Mégret claim he is "a happy candidate." Mégret, 48, is the Front's second-in-command and the real power in Vitrolles (his wife Catherine ran in his place because he had been disqualified for overspending). He now has a good shot at winning a parliamentary seat in the district that includes Vitrolles and neighboring Marignane, another Front stronghold in southern France.

Coming on the heels of Vitrolles, a parliamentary victory would make Mégret the

No sooner had they won in Vitrolles than the Mégret team turned the city into a laboratory for their ideas. Their first task was to soak up a \$10 million budget deficit. Though city officials cut their own salaries by 34%, the main savings came from slashing subsidies to local cultural and sports associations and firing 147 contract employees working mostly with the immigrant community as monitors, tutors or social workers. Opting for repression over prevention, they beefed up the local police force from 36 to 60 officers. "The police have a new attitude," says deputy mayor Hubert Fayard. "Before, they weren't respected. Now they will seek contact. If they see delinquents, they will hunt them down. Our message to them is go somewhere else."

Today, the immigrant community is gripped by apprehension and despair. Sitting at a sidewalk table outside the Cézanne Café, Idi, a 25-year-old short-order cook of North African origin, laments that "there are fewer young people in the streets. We're afraid to go out at night. The cops have become cowboys." Nadia Salsedo, 55, a Tunisian-born immigrant, lost her job as a city hall secretary after the Front took over. "We have the impression that a huge catastrophe has fallen on Vitrolles," she says. "When the cops go after someone, it's the dark-skinned kids, not the blonds."

In the other three National Front-controlled cities, Toulon, Orange and Marignane, the shock has been somewhat less brutal. Though legal constraints have largely prevented them from putting their discriminatory "French first" policy into effect, they have all strengthened their police force and engaged in partisan hiring and firing. It is mainly in the cultural area that they have left their mark, cutting aid to "élitist" arts events, for example, or censoring library book orders to eliminate "leftist" and "internationalist" writers in favor of far-right authors.

Demoralized and dispirited though they are, opponents of the Front's municipal governments are fighting back with demonstrations and information campaigns. Ahmed Sarhane, the Vitrolles guard who was knocked off his motorcycle, has found another way to respond: the French justice system. He is taking National Front officials to court on three separate charges: attempted murder, defamation (Mme. Mégret referred to him on TV as a "delinquent"), and illegal firing. Sarhane is asking \$100,000 in damages and severance, but says he doesn't really care about the money. "I want them convicted, even if they only have to pay one symbolic franc," says Sarhane. "People have to know what they did. I don't want to leave my son an orphan in the name of national preference." ■



SHOW OF STRENGTH: Supporters of the National Front gathered in Paris on May Day

miliar calls for expelling immigrants and giving a "national preference" to native-born French citizens in housing, education and jobs. In a declaration that stunned many of his own supporters, Le Pen said last week that a leftist majority would be preferable to the center-right because it would deny Chirac "a blank check" to "dissolve the French nation into the Europe of Maastricht." Polls indicate most National Front voters would turn to the center-right in the second round; but in a close election, Le Pen's exhortations could tip the scales enough to hand the left a majority and usher in five years of "cohabitation" between the conservative President and a Socialist Prime Minister. The resulting political crisis, Le Pen calculates, would send voters flocking en masse to the Front.

However far-fetched that scenario, Le

clear favorite to succeed the aging Le Pen at the party's helm. A graduate of France's élite Ecole Polytechnique and the University of California at Berkeley, the taciturn, technocratic Mégret could not be more different from the party's shoot-from-the-lip founder. "Le Pen is an impulsive opportunist; Mégret a methodical engineer," says Lorrain de Saint Affrique, who served as Le Pen's top media adviser from 1984 to 1994. "Today, Le Pen is weakened inside the Front. He feels he's being shoved towards the exit." While professing loyalty to Le Pen, Mégret agrees that a parliamentary victory would boost his own succession hopes. "But the Vitrolles election was an even more significant test," he adds, "because we won an absolute majority there with all the other political forces arrayed against us."



AND THE CROWD WENT WILD: Ferencvaros fans threw rocks and bottles at police during a match against rival Budapest club Ujpest

EUROPE

Violence 1—Football 0

Football fans in Eastern Europe are following their Western neighbors' example of hooliganism

By WENDELL STEAVENSON

EASTERN EUROPEANS MAY WELCOME the democracy and free markets they have imported from their Western neighbors, but there's one import they could do without: football hooliganism. Even as Britain and Germany are finally winning the battle against the thugery and mob rule that once plagued football matches in the West and made "hooligan" an international word, fans in Eastern Europe are running riot. In Bucharest earlier this month spectators showed up for a match between rivals Steaua and Bucharest Dinamo armed with smoke bombs, colored flares and soft-drink cans filled with gasoline. By game time a fire was blazing in the stands and police had to battle some 2,000 screaming fans to clear a way for firefighters. On the same day in Budapest visiting Ferencvaros fans set fire to their section of the Ujpest stadium and tore down perimeter fencing. Police used tear gas to subdue the crowd before the game could be continued.

Freed from the constraints of police-state rule, young working-class fans from Bratislava to Warsaw are adopting the skinhead styles, racist views and mindless violence that ruled the terraces of the West in the 1980s. And they may also be headed

for catastrophes of the kind that cost the lives of 39 spectators at the European Cup Final in Heysel Stadium in Brussels. That tragedy and others brought fundamental changes to the sport. Policies of control, containment and punishment for offenders were superseded by the introduction of all-seat stadia and stricter—and more expensive—ticketing. That prevented troublemakers from forming gangs on the terraces. They also made the sport more attractive to families and the middle class—thereby discouraging the working-class youths who had been at the core of the violence.

But in Eastern Europe, few such measures have been implemented and the problem is getting worse. In April the local derby between Polonia Warsaw and Legia Warsaw saw supporters set fire to a rival's clubhouse. The toll: 37 policemen injured and 10 police cars wrecked. In Bratislava, skinhead fans of the most popular Slovak club, Slovan Bratislava, regularly taunt gypsy players with racial abuse and wear badges with the German name for Bratislava, Pressburg. The notorious Ferencvaros fans have waved flags emblazoned with "Aryan

"By the time the game started a fire was blazing and police had to battle more than 2,000 screaming fans"

Army" and like to make monkey noises at black players, and the traditionally Jewish club in Hungary, MTK, is routinely subjected to cries of "Filthy Jews."

The demographic of hooliganism in Eastern Europe is predominantly disaffected, working-class teenagers. According to John Williams, a researcher at the Sir Norman Chester Centre for Football Research in England, "there is a kind of consensus in Europe ... that hooliganism revolves around youth and youth gangs and their search for identity." Identification may be at the heart of the problem, but it's also one way to stop it. Police in Hungary are following the British example of using video cameras inside the grounds to pick out ringleaders, and after the street battles

in Warsaw the clubs involved were ordered to introduce identity cards for their fans. But the authorities remain heavily reliant on confrontation and arrest to keep order.

International censure has also had limited effect. UEFA, football's governing body in Europe, fined Ferencvaros for their fans' racist behavior and regulates stadia where European matches are played, but still the violence continues. Hungarian police spokesman Peter Szabo argues the problem is one of legislation, rather than policing. "We haven't the laws and we still need the right organization," he says. "Without changes, those who want to play with fire will be able to do so." True. And it is only a matter of time before somebody gets burned. —Reported by Simon Evans/Budapest

FINALLY, THE END'

The larcenous rule of Mobuto Sese Seko is over. But will rebel leader Laurent Kabila have the wisdom to bring democracy to ravaged Zaïre?

By MICHAEL S. SERRILL

THE WEEKS OF DENIAL FOR Africa's most durable dictator, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaïre, finally came to an end on Thursday, when his three top generals asked for an urgent meeting. The trio was uncharacteristically blunt. They told Mobutu they could no longer protect him or the capital of Kinshasa from the approaching rebel army of Laurent Désiré Kabila, and that if Mobutu valued his life he should flee. A commander had driven to the front east of Kinshasa that morning and concluded that government soldiers would not

fight to save Mobutu's crumbling regime.

After a few final hours of procrastination, Mobutu, 66, ultimately accepted the harsh but just verdict of history. His grossly ruinous reign was finished. On Friday he flew without fanfare to his garish mansion at Gbadolite, 1,100 km north of Kinshasa, leaving Information Minister Kin-Kiey Mulumba to announce to the press that the President had "ceased all intervention in the conduct of the affairs of state." Mobutu, who had said he would never be known as "ex-President," only "late President," still refused to give up his title. The President "reigns but does not govern," said Kin-Kiey.

But even before Mobutu left the capital, it was clear who was actually in power. U.S. intelligence sources said that throughout last week top army commanders were calling rebel leader Kabila, who already controlled three-quarters of the country, to pledge their allegiance. On Saturday morning Kabila's ragtag forces marched into the capital without serious opposition and by that night had taken full control. Hundreds of Zaïrians took to the streets, many of them wearing white headbands and holding palm fronds as signs of support. "Congo libéré!" they shouted. "We are free! Kabila is here!"

While there were some

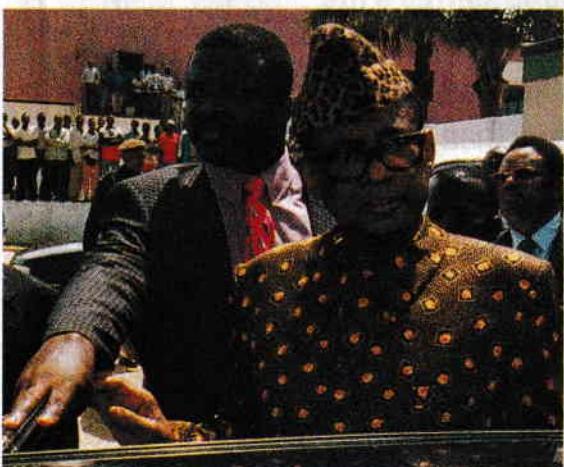
CORINNE DUFKA/REUTERS

THE DICTATOR IS DONE: Citizens of Kinshasa

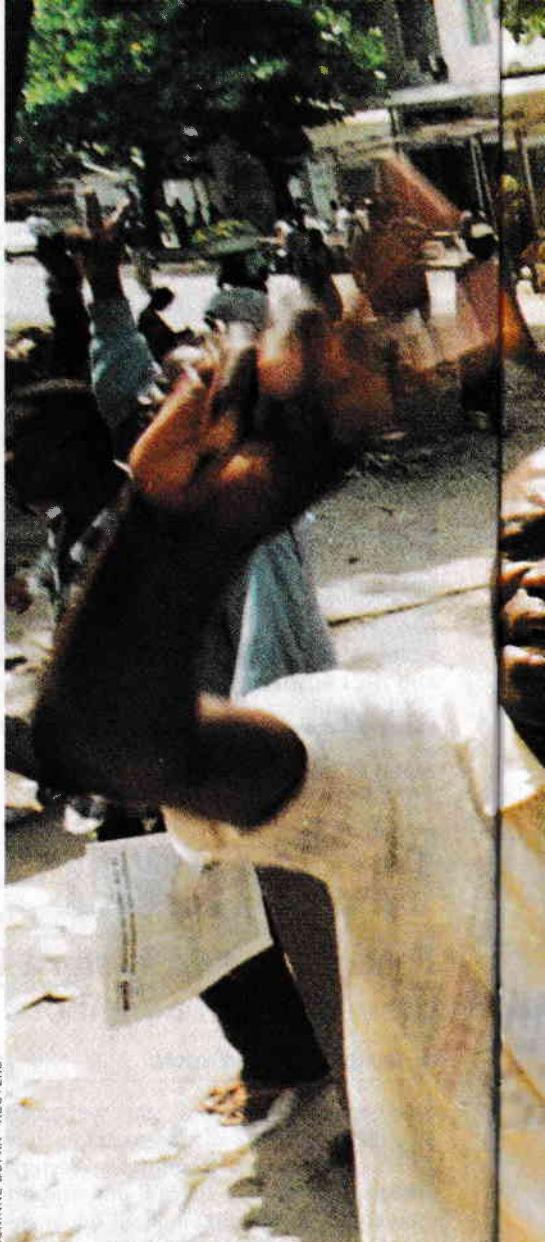
killings—four of Mobutu's generals were reportedly murdered by their own men—the chaotic looting and mayhem that many had feared never occurred. Speaking from his headquarters at Lubumbashi, Kabila, 56, said he would "assume from now the functions of the head of state." He added, "I am happy, very happy to succeed." He said he would form a transitional government by Tuesday and promised a new constitution within 60 days for the country that he renamed the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In the days before Kabila's forces moved in, scores of Mobutu's political and military cronies were reported fleeing across the Congo River to Brazzaville in the nation of Congo, some with suitcases full of cash. One man seen steering a speedboat across the river was the hated General Nzimbi Ngbale, head of the élite presidential guard.

General Likulia Bolongo, Mobutu's



STOOD UP: Mobutu arrives in Congo for a meeting with Mandela and Kabila that never took place





celebrate the departure of Mobutu after 32 years of tyranny. But in welcoming Kabila, will they be trading one corrupt despot for another?

newest Prime Minister, Thursday night telephoned U.S. Ambassador Daniel Simpson in Kinshasa to announce Mobutu's impending departure. By week's end Likulia himself was in Brazzaville.

One sign that Mobutu's end had come: Switzerland announced it had seized his villa at Savigny, near Lausanne, valued at some \$5.5 million. Mobutu's holdings in cash and real estate, most of them in Europe, are said to be worth \$4 billion. Kabila's government is demanding that all Mobutu's assets be frozen.

In Washington, President Bill Clinton welcomed the downfall of the dictator the U.S. had backed for most of his reign, but issued a stern warning to Kabila. "The U.S. position is clear," Clinton said. "We want to see a transition to a genuine democracy" in Zaïre.

Kabila's intentions, however, were difficult to measure. As his forces closed in on Kinshasa last week, he placed a call to the

U.S.'s United Nations ambassador, Bill Richardson. In April, Richardson had spent a week in Lubumbashi and Kinshasa, trying to work out a deal between the two adversaries. Richardson told TIME that last week he had urged Kabila to reassure the world. "You need to issue a public statement about your intentions," the ambassador told him. "You need to calm fears. You need to say that you want democratic elections." But the rebel leader only laughed and said, "You have a lot of advice."

Some of the credit for Kabila's "soft landing" in Kinshasa may be owed to the persistent intervention of President Nelson Mandela of South Africa, who together with Richardson spent weeks trying to broker a deal that would avoid major bloodshed. It was partly at Mandela's urging that Mobutu relinquished his dictatorship. But early last week the South African leader's effort appeared to have collapsed, after Kabila failed to appear for a meeting with

Mandela and Mobutu aboard a South African naval vessel docked off the port of Pointe Noire. Mandela, who had been host aboard the same boat of a May 4 conclave between the two men, then angrily returned home, telling Kabila that if he wanted to meet he would have to travel to Cape Town. Within hours Kabila was there—a sign both of respect for the South African leader and of his desire for international credibility.

Although he spent several hours talking to Mandela, it is still not certain that Kabila has accepted the South African's proposal: a 10-point plan that would put the rebel leader at the head of a coalition of opposition groups and guarantee elections within a year. What Mandela and the U.N. and U.S. negotiators had in mind was for Kabila to accept power from parliament speaker Laurent Monsengwo, Archbishop of Kisangani, who was installed in office for that purpose.

But in his first hours of power, Kabila

ignored Monsengwo and his government. Though under pressure from many quarters, including his African backers, to establish a broad-based regime, Kabila has declared that the only legal political party is his own Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo.

Kabila's ascension to the leadership of Zaïre, a nation of 45 million people the size of Western Europe and rich in diamonds, gold, cobalt and copper, came with stunning speed. Mobutu's ouster was the culmination of a seven-month military campaign that began as an uprising among Tutsi tribesmen in southeastern Zaïre after they were ordered expelled from the country. With backing from the anti-Mobutu governments of Uganda, Rwanda and Angola, Kabila took control of and expanded the rebel movement, sweeping east to west across the vast Central African nation almost without opposition until he was camped on the doorstep of Kinshasa. Pushed before him in the jungle were hundreds of thousands of Hutu refugees from Rwanda, many of whom are believed by aid workers to have died violently at the hands of Kabila's Tutsi supporters.

The stiffest resistance Kabila confronted came not from the Zaïrian army but from the Angolan rebel group UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi, a cold war ally of the U.S.'s and great friend of Mobutu's. One of the hardest-fought battles of the civil war was two weeks ago in the southern town of Kenge between Kabila's troops and UNITA rebels, who have long depended on Zaïre as a pipeline for weapons and other supplies. UNITA fighters were also among the last defenders of Kinshasa's international airport. But by Friday they too bowed to the inevitable and headed home.

Before he began his remarkable military campaign, Kabila had been dismissed as what a Clinton Administration official called a "bar revolutionary," who spent most of his time

drinking in taverns far from the front or negotiating shady gold and diamond deals. A former Marxist who once held a group of Americans hostage, Kabila is still considered ideologically suspect in Washington. While he is reported to have restored law and order and welcomed foreign investment to the areas he has conquered, he has also begun "social re-education" programs. And so far, U.S. analysts say, he has shown a worrisome antipathy to elections and political parties other than his own.

Whatever his program, Kabila could not be worse than Mobutu, who reduced a nation that should be among the richest in Africa to utter penury. Meanwhile, Mobutu and his cronies looted the treasury of bil-

lions of dollars. In addition to his many secret bank accounts, Mobutu owns nine villas in Belgium, an estate on the French Riviera and an apartment in Paris; property in Johannesburg, Dakar, Abidjan and Morocco; a coffee plantation in Brazil; and, in the cellars of his estate in Portugal, 14,000 bottles of past-its-prime wine from 1930, the year of his birth. The dictator, who is suffering from prostate cancer, will thus not be inconvenienced by the Swiss seizure of one of his estates.

In welcoming Kabila, will Zaïre be trading one corrupt despot for another? No one is sure. "The jury is still out on Kabila," says Richardson. "But he has potential, so we should give him a chance." In the re-

gion, some of his supporters have doubts about his political skills and are monitoring his progress with some concern.

In Kinshasa, the concerns about the new leader are purely practical. "I just want to be able to eat and drink," declares Celestine Mumdobu, who lives in a small block house with her two daughters and three grandchildren. "I want the leaders to compromise, so that the people can have peace, so that the people will have cassava bread and we will be fed until we die." —Reported by Peter Graff/Kinshasa and Douglas Waller/Washington, with other bureaus



NO REFUGE: A rebel soldier at the Biaro refugee camp for Hutu near Kisangani. Kabila's men, many of whom are Zaïrian Tutsi, have been accused of killing and abusing the Rwandan exiles



FINAL PLEA: Kabila and Mandela meet the press in Cape Town. Mandela urged the rebel leader to accept a brokered solution to the conflict

The Price of Loyalty

In South Korea, financial scandals and the arrest of his son disgrace the presidency of Kim Young Sam

By SEBASTIAN MOFFETT

KIM HYUN CHUL ALWAYS SEEMED THE perfect son. The second of South Korean President Kim Young Sam's five children, he suffered through years of persecution when his father was a dissident. When his brother and sisters emigrated to the United States, Hyun Chul stayed behind and helped engineer his father's victory in the 1992 presidential election. These days, the dutiful son may wish he hadn't. After months of public outcry over Hyun Chul's alleged links to the scandal-ridden demise of Hanbo, a leading steelmaker, his father sacrificed him, publicly apologizing to the nation late in February for "not having raised my son properly." Summoned by the state prosecutor in April, Hyun Chul offered a tearful apology of his own on live television: "If I am found to be in the wrong, I will accept any punishment." He may soon have to make good on that promise. Last week he was arrested on graft charges carrying a maximum five-year prison sentence or an \$11,000 fine.

The arrest followed revelations in a videotape made by a doctor and one-time family friend, who had been secretly recording conversations with patients and acquaintances. One exchange showed the doctor asking Hyun Chul for a business favor involving a government contract. No sooner had details of the video leaked than the President's enemies went on the attack. Earlier this year, they had failed to implicate the younger Kim in "Hanbogate," in which politicians are suspected of taking bribes from the boss of Hanbo Steel to arrange bank loans. The debt eventually snowballed to an unsustainable \$6.2 billion, and in January the company was declared bankrupt. Nine people have been arrested over the case, including a cabinet minister

and three Kim aides.

Hanbo's collapse and his son's arrest have thrown Kim Young Sam's presidency into disgrace. When he took office in 1993 following a series of corrupt military dictators, Kim vowed not to accept a penny from business. To clean up the "Korean disease" of corruption, he launched investigations that sent two former presidents to jail. His zeal returned to haunt him. Last year, two cabinet ministers were involved in corrup-



FAMILY MATTERS: Kim Hyun Chul, left, son of the President, shed tears on TV before his arrest, the latest blow to an administration already racked by scandal

tion scandals and another aide was arrested on charges of taking bribes. However, Korea's newly aggressive prosecutors have not implicated the President. His son is serving as a good alternative.

Hyun Chul was always the favorite child. He has his father's looks and personality, and is known as a polite family man with three children. In high school he had watched South Korea's military dictatorship place his father, then a democracy campaigner, under house arrest. As a college student he was shadowed by secret police as the older Kim staged an anti-government hunger strike. And when he graduated, he found mysteriously that he kept losing his jobs. The same fate befell his brother who, like their three sisters, gave up and went to live in the U.S.

Eventually, Kim Jr.'s loyalty sucked him

into his father's operations. Ever since Kim Young Sam became President, his son appeared to play a vague but important role in the government. He studied for a doctoral degree in economics at Korea University from 1993 to 1996 and told the Hanbo hearing that he merely gave advice to his father. A devout Christian, he attended the prayer service every Sunday at the Blue House, the presidential residence, lingering afterward to talk policy. The President is said to have relied on his son as a confidant and information source, trusting him more than his aides.

Opponents always thought Hyun Chul was a bigger player. His lifestyle was comfortable for a student. He lived in a large house in downtown Seoul, which he said was provided by his wife's family. He admitted accepting \$3.5 million with no strings attached from high school friends—possibly as a downpayment on favors expected when he inherited his father's political machine. Until this year, the President's aides kept a tight lid on any allegations of misconduct against Hyun Chul by suing newspapers and politicians that made them. The Hanbo collapse ignited accusations that Hyun Chul was the backroom mastermind behind the loans. Hyun Chul withdrew all legal disputes earlier this year as public anger escalated.

If Hyun Chul is convicted, it will leave the older Kim a lame duck for his remaining ten months in office—he cannot succeed himself—at a time when action is needed more than ever: the once-sizzling South Korean economy is now stumbling, and ever-hostile North Korea is in the grip of a potentially destabilizing famine. "Arresting Kim Hyun Chul is good enough to discredit the President and take his power away," opposition leader Kim Dae Jung told TIME. Until his term reaches its mandatory close, President Kim may be able to do little more than contemplate the bitter ironies of cleaning up his country's politics. "The President wanted to introduce reform but did not want to touch upon his own past," laments a senior government official. "The dagger is coming back at his own throat." Right now the throat of his devoted son is in more danger.

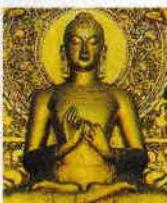
Reported by Stella Kim/Seoul

A QUESTION OF FAITH



Experts say they may have found in Nepal the exact spot of Buddha's birth. From all over Asia, the devout already are flocking to the site

By ANTHONY SPAETH



RUPINDER KHULLAR
BY NICK BELL

A QUEEN, SWATHED IN silks and pampered by a retinue, traverses the countryside en route to her father's home, where she plans to give birth to the realm's crown prince. She stops to appreciate a verdant grove. Labor begins unexpectedly, and at that spot, in a Himalayan wood 25 paces from a lake, a prince is born. He is called Siddhartha Gautama. Thirty-five years later, Siddhartha becomes The Enlightened One, or Buddha, progenitor of a religion that fundamentally changes the eastern world and a philosophy that alters the consciousness of humankind.

Scriptures say the grove was called Lumbini, and for much of the last 26 centuries Buddhists have searched for genuine proof of the birthplace of their founder. Two and a half years ago, workers excavating the site of a dilapidated temple in a remote district of Nepal discovered 15 box-like chambers, traces of an ancient Buddhist shrine. Inside one, they unearthed a stone that archaeologists say is the best proof—and perhaps the closest Buddhists can hope for—of the exact spot of the Buddha's birth. To more than 300 million faithful, the discovery has both historical and devotional import. The Buddha charged his followers to visit four locations: where he was born, gained enlightenment, preached his first sermons and, at the age of 80, abandoned corporeal existence and passed

ENLIGHTENED ONE: Buddha's miraculous birth is captured in a 12th-century work

into nirvana. The latter three sites, all of which are in India, have been pilgrimage destinations for ages.

Now, with the apparent discovery of the Buddha's birthplace, the faithful can fulfill their entire votive obligation—and many have already begun to do so. The object of their attention, a reddish-brown, 70-cm-long stone, is located in a square, excavated well. Last December and January, the peak visiting season, 6,000 pilgrims from South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Taiwan, Sri Lanka and Burma arrived for a reverent peek at the stone—the highest number in Lumbini's history. A collection box at the nearby Mayadevi Temple, traditionally emptied each April, was so packed with donations in December—most of them in East Asian currencies—that it had to be opened four months early. On May 22, the Buddha's birthday, thousands of pilgrims will gather to pray at the site and join a holy procession, despite Lumbini's scorching summer heat. Dorji Gyalbo Gurung, a well-dressed visitor from Katmandu, aims his video camera at the discovered stone. "This is the right place, the true place," he exults. "The holy texts said so, but now it has been proved."

The proof is, in fact, less than absolute. The stone in question could have been placed on the site several centuries after the Buddha's death. But there is intriguing corroborative evidence, including a stone pillar located 10 m away proclaiming that the Buddha was born nearby. A panel of independent experts shipped in from various parts of Asia in late 1995 said they were largely convinced. Observes Krishna Deva, an archaeologist from India: "The pillar was a kind of sign board to the birthplace. Now we have found the foundation of the stupa or temple. We think this is the birthplace."

The government of Nepal is adamant about the site's authenticity—and extremely hopeful about what the discovery can do for Lumbini, a sleepy, dusty village in southwestern Nepal very near the Indian border and 21 km from the nearest landing strip. Nepali offi-

cials envision a new Mecca, capable of attracting 200,000 pilgrims a year. "If Lumbini is developed," promises Asha Ram Sakya of the Dharmadoya Committee, a group that runs a temple in Lumbini, "it will be the most beautiful place on earth."

That will depend on generous donations from the rich nations of Asia, particularly Japan and its giant Buddhist organizations, such as Soka Gakkai (with an estimated 10 million followers) and Reiyukai (3.2 million).

Talks have been held between the Nepal government and the groups—Soka Gakkai leader Daisaku Ikeda visited Lumbini in late 1995—but it has been a hard sell. Japanese organizations have been interested in Lumbini for two decades; it was a Japanese-financed team that discovered the stone. But almost all of their past efforts to spruce up the Buddha's birthplace have been frustrated by Nepali disorganization, pervasive corruption and the handicap of Lumbini's uncertain historical claim.

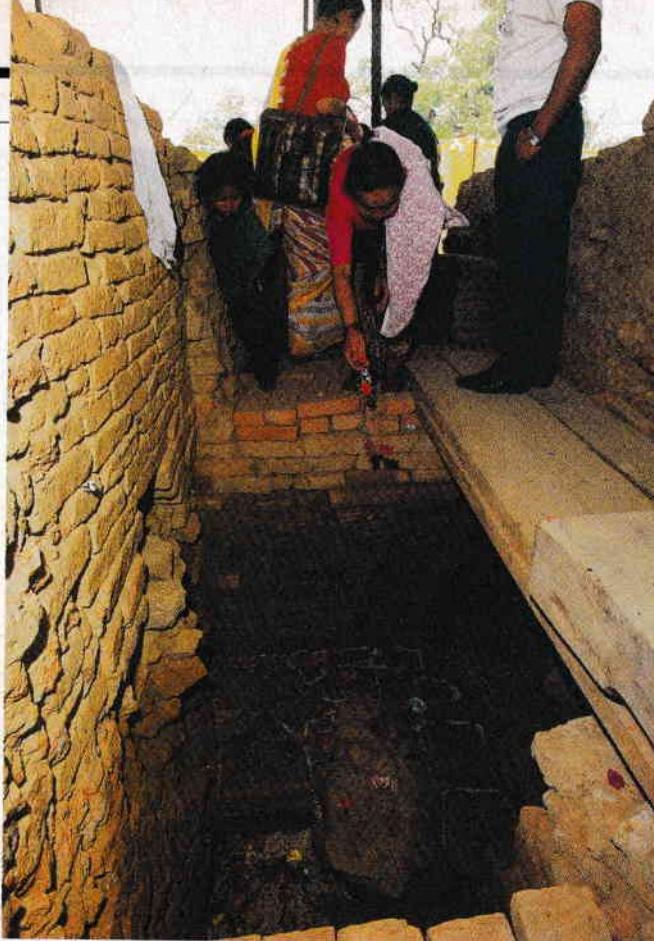
Nepal's hopes rest on the unimpressive slab at the bottom of the excavated pit: if the Buddhist world accepts it as clinching evidence of the Buddha's birthplace, Lumbini may indeed become a major religious site. But even that effort has been mishandled. Immediately after the discovery was announced in February 1996, Nepal proclaimed the stone to be a major find. King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev even paid a visit. But more than a year later, squabbling Nepalese and Japanese archaeologists have yet to agree on the wording of an official report on

the find, which needs to be released and studied by other experts before the stone can receive international recognition. "We're cautious," says Teruo Fukazawa, an official of the Tokyo-based Japan Buddhist Federation, "because we're not 100% sure that the stone is authentic. It appears to have been important in terms of temple structure, but we can't assume much more until the stone has been analyzed."

The written record has been a key.

Though the Buddha lived from about 560 to 480 B.C., scholars are satisfied that the descriptions of his life and movements in the posthumously recorded Buddhist canon are broadly accurate. Most agree that the former prince gained enlightenment under a pipal, or bo, tree in the Eastern Indian town of Bodh Gaya after renouncing both worldliness and extreme asceticism. His discovery: a Middle Path to

UNEARTHLY FIND: At Lumbini, archaeologists excavated an unusual stone slab that appeared to be set as a marker



LUMBINI

Thought by experts to be Buddha's birthplace, this recently discovered site in Nepal is attracting many believers, as well as donations from pilgrims and support from Japanese organizations



ROBERT NICKELBERG FOR TIME



PAUL LAKATOS—ASIA TIMES
TO THE HOLY PLACE: Locals have come to Lumbini for years, but the site now attracts pilgrims from afar, like these from Japan

Five temples had occupied the same site since 300 B.C. The perimeters of the structures varied, but all were constructed around the same spot: an inner sanctum where, most recently, the carving of the queen was kept. The archaeologists dug beneath it and found the stone. "The stone marks a very, very important point," says Satoru Uesaka, the JBF's chief archaeologist. The slab had no inscription, but it was a type of rock alien to the area, which indicates it was brought to Lumbini. Its position suggests that it was carefully set as a marker. Ashok's pillar was planted only 10 m away, and the putative birth marker is precisely 25 paces from a bathing tank constructed in the 1930s, fed by a natural spring. Whether this is the holy lake mentioned in the scriptures is unknown, though many would like to believe so.

That combined evidence, however circumstantial, proves to many archaeologists that the stone—which isn't mentioned in any historical text and wasn't specifically sought—has been the center point for Lumbini from the 3rd century B.C., and possibly earlier. The big question, which may never be answered, is whether the stone was fixed in an era closer to the Buddha's, protected by a succession of wooden structures and discovered by Ashok, who ordered a temple made of more permanent materials. Or did Ashok place the stone there himself? An inscription on the nearby column announces that the emperor is constructing a "stone railing" around the site. Scholars are now reconsidering the translation from the archaic Pali language to see if, in fact, that fragment refers to an actual marking stone.

For Lumbini to be developed, much convincing—both historical and practical—needs to be done to persuade the Japanese organizations capable of showering the site with shrines, roads, sewage lines, hotels and devout tourists to fill them. Though a master plan for Lumbini's development was drawn up by famed Japanese architect Kenzo Tange in 1978, little work has been carried out. The Reiyukai group has spent nearly \$11 million since 1978 constructing the Lumbini International Research Institute, which contains a cultural center, library and housing for visiting scholars. With few roads in the region, insufficient power and no sewers, the undertaking has been arduous. "It's a barren area," says Yoshio Arita, a Reiyukai spokesman, "there's nothing there." Nipponzan Myohoji, a small Buddhist organi-

salvation, based on meditation. He preached his first sermon at Sarnath, near the holy Hindu city of Varanasi, and died at nearby Kusinagara, achieving immediate *parinirvana*, or liberation of the soul.

According to the same scriptures, he was born miraculously to Queen Mayadevi—he issued from her side—in a wood called Lumbini, exactly 25 paces away from a lake. In the 3rd century B.C., the powerful emperor Ashok of India embraced Buddhism and erected an inscribed stone pillar at the Buddha's birthplace. The pillar was noted in contemporary documents and described in the diaries of Chinese traveller Hsuan Tsang in the 7th century. Buddhist pilgrims visited Lumbini in succeeding centuries, and temples were built there. But after

the Muslim invasions of the subcontinent started in the 11th century, Lumbini was abandoned and forgotten.

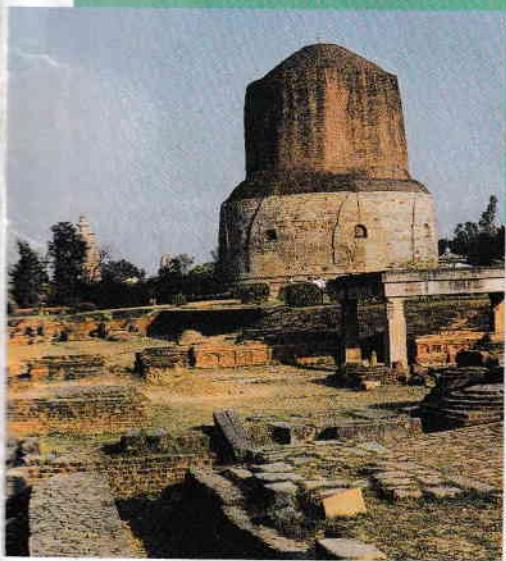
In 1896, a colonial exploration team found Ashok's pillar half-buried before a crumbling white temple that contained a relief sculpture of Mayadevi and the birth of Siddhartha. On the basis of that discovery, Lumbini was deemed found, though the precise site of the birth could be only a hopeful guess. In 1992, the Nepali government embarked on a complete restoration of the temple, funded by the Japan Buddhist Federation. A team of Japanese and Nepali archaeologists dismantled the temple, moved the carving of the queen and started excavations. What the JBF diggers found surprised them.

A NEW STOP ON THE PILGRIM TRAIL



BODH GAYA

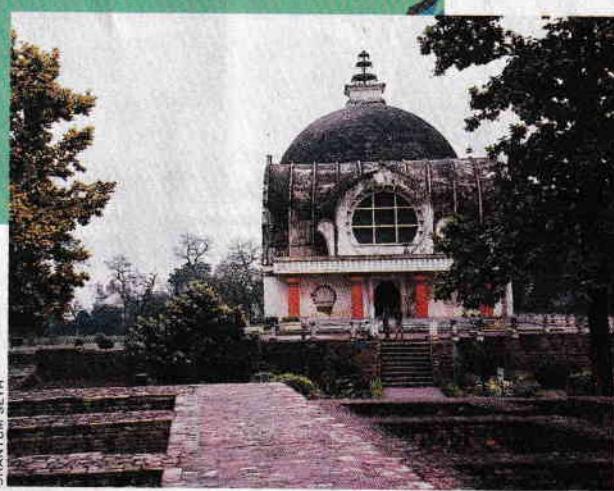
The 35-year-old Siddhartha Gautama became Buddha after meditating under a bo tree in this village in northeast India



SARNATH

Today it's an array of desolate ruins near the Hindu city of Varanasi, but Sarnath is a magnet for visitors eager to see where Buddha preached his first sermon

zation based in Tokyo, was one of the first groups to plan a temple for Lumbini in the early 1970s, and it, like others, has faced nonstop difficulties over permits and copious demands for payoffs. "All they did was pressure me for money," says Higai Matsuya, the chief abbot. There are now two hotels in the city: a guest house for low-budget tourists and the luxury Hokke Hotel, catering mainly to Japanese pilgrims. Every fixture in the Hokke was flown in from Japan, from shower curtains to soup



KUSINAGARA

At the age of 80, after years of preaching his philosophies on the road, the ailing Buddha lay down under a tree in this town and died—achieving parinirvana, or final salvation

bowls. Another hotel is under construction, along with a hospital. Burma, South Korea, Sri Lanka and Japan are erecting monasteries for the ultra-devoted.

The exact site of Siddhartha's birth should, in fact, be a matter of indifference to strict Buddhists. The Buddha insisted he wasn't a god and that salvation had nothing to do with deities or prayer, but depended instead on attention to one's own consciousness. He did, however, feel that pilgrimages increased faith through shared hardship, and there's plenty of that for current-day visitors to Buddhist sites in either Nepal or India. Last October, 60 Taiwanese tourists were

held up by bandits en route to Bodh Gaya, where the Buddha gained enlightenment; in March, 18 pilgrims from Thailand were robbed. Canada has advised its citizens to avoid the area for three years running, and other countries may follow suit if the banditry continues. "Foreign tourists will fear to tread here," says Arun Anand, who owns a travel agency in New Delhi. Agrees Shantum Seth, who conducts tours of holy sites, many of which are totally neglected: "Buddha could have been our biggest export. But we just don't exploit it."

Images of the Enlightened One weren't even created until at least five centuries after his death. The earliest portrayed a void, in tribute to the master's transcendence of the physical life. But that type of void nearly always gets filled in by the faithful, and few religions have had so many faithful through the centuries. As a result, humankind has gained an image of the Buddha, often rendered sublimely. And now the devoted—or at least its hardier members—may have reclaimed the ability to visit his birthsite as well. —Reported by Meenakshi Ganguly/Lumbini, Dhurba Adhikary/Katmandu and Irene M. Kunii/Tokyo



SURPRISE EVIDENCE The key to the Ryder truck was found where McVeigh allegedly parked his getaway car. His fingerprints were not on it, however

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT - AP (3)



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TERRIBLE CARGO A security camera near the Murrah building records a Ryder truck passing by five minutes before the blast

THE BURDEN OF

UNITED

By JAMES COLLINS

WHEN JOSEPH HARTZLER, the lead prosecutor in the Oklahoma City bombing case, made his opening statement to the jury last month, he began with a story of two little boys. Just before 8 o'clock on April 19, 1995, Tevin Garrett's mother dropped him off at the day-care center in the Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building. "Tevin, as so often happens," Hartzler said, "cried and clung to her." A two-year-old friend of Tevin's, Elijah Coverdale, was

moved to sympathy. "Elijah," Hartzler continued, "came up to Tevin and patted him on the back, and comforted him as his mother left." An hour later, the bomb exploded, and both children were killed.

From the moment he described the kind gesture of little Elijah Coverdale, Hartzler and his team have held the courtroom rapt, mixing sentiment with a crisp presentation of damning evidence. When he rests his case early this week, Hartzler will be able to look back on a prosecution that has performed almost without flaw. McVeigh's friend Michael Fortier, the government's key witness, testified convincingly that McVeigh planned the bombing; the

witness who says he rented McVeigh the Ryder truck used in the bombing identified him without hesitation; the technical testimony has been pithy. There have also been some surprises—like the ignition key to the truck that was found near the spot where McVeigh allegedly stashed his getaway car. All the while, the prosecutors have created drama and pathos by interspersing testimony from victims of the bombing.

"They have been fabulous," says John Coyle, who was one of McVeigh's first lawyers and who has been watching the trial. "They're brilliant. I've never seen a prosecution put on as well as this one."

The effort has not made an impression



THE BIG BREAK The truck's axle was found 500 ft. from the building. It carried an identification number that led authorities to McVeigh



COINCIDENCE? Shortly before he is said to have picked up the truck, McVeigh was caught on video at a McDonald's near the Ryder outlet

F PROOF

**As the prosecution rests,
Timothy McVeigh is in a very
deep hole. Can his lawyers
dig him out?**

STATES

on the public. Since the trial is not televised, McVeigh is more like an evil cipher, and the proceedings have not been the talk of lunchrooms across America. "Some people follow it," says Everett White, 55, of Pueblo, Colo. "You see it in the papers, but it's not like that other one, with ... what's his name?" As for McVeigh's guilt, says Mark Collins, city manager of Gunnison, Colo.: "Jeez, you think there's a question there?"

While McVeigh's lead attorney, Stephen Jones, has rattled some of the prosecution witnesses, he has failed to undermine them. Often his team appear unprepared. If that weren't enough, sources tell TIME that Jones may be about to suffer a

blow from Judge Richard Matsch. For months, Jones has said the bombing may have been the result of an international conspiracy. To gather evidence, Jones sent investigators to the Middle East and Asia. Now, these sources say, Matsch may decide not to permit the defense to call witnesses who would testify about the alleged plot. Apparently Jones has not convinced Matsch that his theory is plausible enough to merit consideration by the jury. The government is paying for McVeigh's defense, and with the cost of these investigations, which were approved by Matsch, added to expenses and lawyers' fees (at a maximum of \$125 an hour), Jones will have spent

nearly \$10 million by the end of the trial.

Jones is an intelligent, wily lawyer, and he has a strategy: to convince the jury that the infamous John Doe No. 2 is still at large and may really have been the one responsible for the bombing. The prosecution presented no witnesses who testified to seeing the bomb being constructed, nor did it call anyone who placed McVeigh at the crime scene. Several people, though, have made statements to the FBI that they saw a man resembling John Doe No. 2 with McVeigh in the days before the bombing. So Jones does have an opening. But can he exploit it in a contest with a prosecution that has operated as smoothly and powerfully as Deep Blue?



GARY CASEY/SIPA

THE JOHN DOE NO. 2 STRATEGY
Stephen Jones has failed to undermine the prosecution's witnesses. He hopes to make the jury wonder if the real culprit is still at large

"BRILLIANT" The prosecution has performed as smoothly and powerfully as Deep Blue. Team members Patrick Ryan, left, and Sean Connolly walk alongside Hartzler, in wheelchair (he suffers from multiple sclerosis)

Hartzler's skills were well displayed in his handling of Michael Fortier. All along Fortier was going to be a problematic witness. After McVeigh's arrest, he had lied repeatedly; he had bragged in telephone calls—taped by the FBI—about how he was going to make money off the case; and he was generally an unsavory character, unemployed and an admitted drug abuser. When he showed up in court, though, he looked very different from the way he did two years ago. His hair was cut; his face was clean-shaven; his ears were without earrings. He wore a suit and tie and answered questions "Yes, sir" or "No, sir."

THIS KIND OF MAKEOVER OF AN UNSYMPATHETIC witness is standard, but Fortier had been groomed in other ways. Hartzler spent 100 hours preparing him for his time on the stand. As a result, Fortier responded forthrightly to Hartzler's questions, and to Jones' too. He described how McVeigh served as best man at his wedding, held at a Las Vegas casino in July 1994. Soon afterward, Fortier said, McVeigh began to talk about taking "positive, offensive action" against the government. A plan began to take shape. By October, McVeigh and Terry Nichols had chosen a target: the federal building in Oklahoma City. (Nichols, the other person charged in the bombing, will be tried after McVeigh.) McVeigh wanted "to cause a general uprising in America," Fortier said. The government workers "may be individually innocent, but because they were part of the evil

empire, they were guilty by association."

Fortier's testimony provided details about McVeigh's preparations that had never been heard before. He said, for example, that when he and McVeigh traveled to Oklahoma City from Arizona in December 1994 to case the Murrah building, McVeigh saw a Ryder truck on the road, pointed at it and said it was the kind of truck he wanted to use in the bombing. Fortier also said that McVeigh considered a suicide mission, driving the truck into the building and remaining at the wheel when it exploded. Then came the strangest moment of the trial, when Fortier remarked, "If you don't consider what happened in Oklahoma, Tim was a good person."

Hartzler's questioning was so effective that Matsch instructed the jurors to keep an open mind during the cross-examination. When his turn came, Jones went after Fortier using transcripts of the telephone calls the FBI had taped. "[D]idn't you say, 'I want to wait until after the trial and do a book and movie rights ... Something that's worth the *Enquirer*? ... You talked about a million dollars, and it just rolled off your tongue, didn't it?" Fortier quietly answered, "Yes." Sarcastic and sneering, Jones made cracks in Fortier's character, but he did not shake the witness on any matter of substance.

Two other people close to McVeigh testified for the prosecution. One was Lori Fortier, Michael's wife, who described how McVeigh used soup cans to illustrate how he would arrange the barrels of explosives in the truck. She also testified that she helped make a false driver's license for

McVeigh in the name of Robert Kling, the name the prosecution says McVeigh used when he rented the Ryder truck. McVeigh's sister Jennifer corroborated the accounts of other witnesses who said that McVeigh harbored a deep hatred of the Federal Government and believed it had not atoned for its 1993 attack on the Branch Davidians in Waco, Texas. In their last conversation before the bombing, Tim told Jennifer that he had moved from the "propaganda stage" to the "action stage." Jennifer also said that Tim had described in November 1994 how he had nearly been in an accident with up to 450 kg of explosives in his car.

In other key testimony, Eldon Elliott, the owner of Elliott's Body Shop in Junction City, Kans., pointed out McVeigh as the man who rented the Ryder truck from him. Dealers in fertilizer, racing fuel and other possible ingredients in the bomb testified that McVeigh had approached them trying to buy these products in very large quantities. Finally, Eric McGown, who worked at the Dreamland Motel in Junction City, the place McVeigh stayed in the days before the bombing, testified that he had seen McVeigh in a Ryder truck in the motel's parking lot.

Jones had his best moments cross-examining McGown. The truck was picked up on April 17, 1995, but McGown could not remember whether he had seen it that day or the day before, Easter Sunday. Obviously, if McGown saw the truck on April 16, it could not have been the same truck McVeigh is said to have rented. Nineteen years old, McGown became incoherent and stammered as Jones bore in on him.

This was not the only weak moment for the prosecution. Testimony about a phone card supposedly used by McVeigh was inconclusive. On April 16 a security camera near the Murrah building recorded a 1984 GMC truck driving by, and since Nichols owned a GMC truck of the same year, the government tried to use the video to corroborate its theory that he picked up McVeigh that night, after he parked his getaway car. But the defense easily popped this balloon, pointing out that dozens of people in the area might own such trucks. The FBI did not find McVeigh's fingerprints on the truck rental agreement, the ignition key or other pieces of evidence (although an expert testified that this was not unusual). This week prosecutors have the delicate task of introducing evidence from the FBI forensics lab, which has been excoriated in a recent Justice Department report.

Still, the hole Jones and McVeigh must climb out of is very deep. Prosecutors will call a scientist from the lab who was praised in the report and so limit the damage on that score, while presenting evidence that the clothing McVeigh wore on the day of his arrest carried the residue of explosives. If the jury is convinced of this, the hole will seem bottomless.

Jones will turn to his last hope—John Doe No. 2. He was a man who employees at Elliott's Body Shop said had accompanied McVeigh. The FBI sought him for months, but eventually concluded that the character was a mix-up with a soldier who visited the shop the day after McVeigh. But some doubt has always lingered over this identification. Several people have said they saw a man resembling John Doe No. 2 with McVeigh at the Dreamland. No one saw McVeigh make the bomb or set it off, so someone else could have been responsible. Jones will ask the jurors how they can be sure McVeigh is guilty, with no eyewitnesses and John Doe No. 2 at large. If someone else is responsible, McVeigh does not deserve the full punishment of the law.

According to sources familiar with the defense, one woman Jones will call is Hilda Sostre, a maid at the Dreamland. In statements to the FBI obtained by TIME, she said that three days before the bombing, she saw a Hispanic man at the motel. He was in his late 20s and had a medium build, straight black hair and a large, round head. When FBI agents showed her a sketch of John Doe No. 2, Sostre said, "My God, who did the sketch? It looks just like him."

Jones will probably also call Donald Lee Hood. In his statements to the FBI, also obtained by TIME, he said that on April 17 he saw McVeigh in the Ryder truck with a man who had short brown hair and who was in his early 20s, stood about 1.8 m and weighed 77 kg. When Hood was shown the

Don't Mess with Richard Matsch

JUDGE RICHARD MATSCH IS NOTHING IF NOT PRECISE. HE STARTS HIS COURT at 9 a.m. sharp. No one gets into the courtroom after he walks in, between 8:59:40 and 8:59:50 a.m. Absolutely. Cross him, and you will have a tale to tell. "He's virtually always the brightest person sitting in that room," says Larry Pozner, a Denver attorney and a vice president of the National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers. "In Denver, if you're going to be a federal trial lawyer, one stage is to be yelled at by Judge Matsch." Says Pozner: "I've also seen agents of the Federal Government deeply regret they have come up short."

"What's the objection?" Matsch growled, when prosecutor Joseph Hartzler raised one amid the Oklahoma-bombing proceedings. At mid-sentence, Matsch cut him off: "There is no basis in that! Overruled!" Hartzler offered no challenge.

Says Bob Miller, a Denver lawyer: "He doesn't allow the government to wear the white hat." While Matsch has allowed McVeigh's defense a number of procedural victories, the judge remains tough with Jones and his associates. During jury selection, he berated a defense lawyer, calling his questioning "incomprehensible." The judge, who lost a daughter in a freak accident in 1992, has not gone out of his way to accommodate the families of the victims—acceding to requests for closed-circuit television coverage only after President Clinton signed a law specifically tailored to give them that right.

The son of a Burlington, Iowa, grocer, Matsch, 66, was appointed to the federal bench by Richard Nixon in 1974, and has presided over cases ranging from school desegregation to murder by extremist groups. He and his wife Elizabeth do not socialize

much, and, apparently to avoid conflicts of interest, he often eats alone at law conventions. However, he is devoted to at least two things: his alma mater, the University of Michigan, and his hero, Atticus Finch, the small-town white lawyer assigned the unpopular task of defending a black man against rape charges in the novel *To Kill a Mockingbird*. Finch does so fervently but loses the case. Matsch describes Finch as "the opponent of oppression, the paradigm of propriety, the dean of decent citizens and the core of his community." Those are the strict ideals Matsch expects his court to live up to. —By Patrick E. Cole/Denver

sketch of John Doe No. 2, he said it looked identical to the man he had seen with McVeigh. Still another probable defense witness is Connie Marie Hood, who told the FBI that on April 14 she saw a man resembling John Doe No. 2 open the door of a room at the Dreamland and stick his head out. On April 16, she said, she saw someone who may have been the same man standing by a Ryder truck.

Then there is Dana Bradley, a bombing victim whose leg had to be amputated during her rescue. She claims that she was looking out the window of the Murrah building on April 19 and saw a Ryder truck pull up. A burly, Hispanic-looking man, she says, got out—not a tall, thin man with a reddish buzz cut. Putting the testimony of the Dreamland witnesses and Bradley to-

gether, Jones will argue that the government has failed to apprehend the man who may really have done the deed. As for McVeigh, sources familiar with the defense say he has repeatedly told his lawyers he would like to testify; they are assessing the risk of his doing so, but it is not likely.

The prosecution can counter the defense by raising doubts about these witnesses' accounts and saying that Jones wants the jurors to convict a chimera, while before them they see a flesh-and-blood person whose best friend says he planned the bombing, who had the state of mind to carry it out, has been linked to the Ryder truck and had traces of explosives on his clothes. Jones' strategy has a ghost of a chance, but it's just that—a ghost.

—Reported by

Patrick E. Cole/Denver



THE JUDGE Precise and unwilling to suffer fools

SOLDIERS FOR SALE

The cold war is over, but with demand for military muscle stronger than ever around the world, hired guns are going corporate

By ADAM ZAGORIN



THE COMPANY LOGO, A METALLIC-blue chessboard knight, rears across the screen and unseats an opposing king. As the corporate promo continues, scenes of military derring-do flit by and a voice-over extols Executive Outcomes Ltd.'s product line: low-intensity conflict, sniper and special-forces training, rapid deployment, tank warfare. At the podium is Eeben Barlow, military marketer extraordinaire. A slim, fair-haired 40-year-old, he is chief executive of Executive Outcomes, a closely held company that is one of the world's leading purveyors of private military muscle. But Barlow, a one-time intelligence agent for a South African military unit that carried out assassinations, now prefers gray flannel to fatigues. Holstered on one hip is a cell phone, on the other a Czech-made revolver. "We never see ourselves as Rambo," says Barlow, who calls his employees "privatized peacekeepers."

Barlow is fast becoming the soldier-of-fortune set's answer to GE's Jack Welch. He puts a cheery corporate face on one of the world's oldest professions: mercenaries, or "military consultants," as most prefer to be known. It's a messy world out there. Since the cold war's demise, there's been no end to conflict. From Azerbaijan to Zaire, disorganized military forces need help. And for sec-

ond-rate dictators trying to extend their reigns or Third World countries trying to protect first-class mineral deposits, the market for private military assistance is ballooning. From the suburbs of Washington and Tel Aviv to London and Pretoria, a growing number of competitors are scrambling for contracts that run into millions of dollars, hawking their wares using everything from Websites to slick brochures.

For instance, contracts worth more than \$170 million for training Saudi Arabia's national guard and air force have gone to Vinnell Corp. and a sister company, both partly owned by Washington's Carlyle merchant-banking group, whose chairman is former Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci. Military Professional Resources Inc., another capital-area firm, won the business to improve the fighting skills of troops in Bosnia and Croatia. "We offer expertise from the greatest fighting force on earth, the U.S. military," says former Army General Harry Soyster, a vice president at M.P.R.I. M.P.R.I. deploys nothing more lethal than flip charts and Magic Markers. Of course, the firm will gladly show clients how to point and shoot an arsenal of weaponry, ranging from rifles to main battle tanks.

The hard guys are currently employing the hard sell. At a recent arms show in Abu Dhabi, an Executive Outcomes booth quietly competed for business with mercenaries from Britain, France and the U.S. Topflight mercenaries and military consultants, many recruited from élite



HARD SELL: Barlow advertising his "privatized peacekeepers" in Abu Dhabi

military units like the U.S. Special Forces, Britain's S.A.S. and Scots Guards and South Africa's 32 Battalion, can command anywhere from about \$3,500 a month for enlisted men to \$13,000 a month for officers or fighter pilots. That is far more than most of those involved could make wearing a regular-army uniform, and the package is usually topped off with free death-and-disability insurance.

But that's cheap compared with the more expensive merchandise the firms encourage satisfied clients to buy. Take Levdan, one of a variety of low-profile Israeli firms that have long peddled military assistance. Not long ago, the company completed a three-year mission in the Congo, during which more than 200 Israelis trained



the armed forces and the élite guard protecting President Pascal Lissouba. The Congolese government then agreed to buy more than \$10 million worth of Israeli weapons and military equipment.

Not to be outdone, Executive Outcomes has brokered the sale of, or leased on behalf of clients, tens of millions of dollars' worth of military equipment, including the Soviet MiG-23 and MiG-27 fighter aircraft and Mi-17 and Mi-24 transport-and-attack helicopters. A recent weapons delivery arranged by the British firm Sandline International for the government of Papua New Guinea was hauled halfway around the globe in a Russian Antonov An-124, a huge military transport that Sandline says it hired for \$100,000 a day.

In Angola, where a lengthy civil war

recently came to an end, the company was hired to protect some of that nation's oil wells and ended up involved in the award of a diamond concession. While on the job, Executive Outcomes found itself helping suppress a long-running insurgency. Not long afterward, an important Angolan diamond concession was awarded a firm called Branch Energy Ltd., a subsidiary of DiamondWorks. The latter company is listed on the Vancouver stock exchange and has, in turn, hired Executive Outcomes to provide security. "A major premise of the new mercenary business is access to natural resources," explains Patrick Smith, editor of *Africa Confidential*, a London-based newsletter.

Yet business is not always so good. Sandline International, which is headed by a former British military officer turned

THE TOP HIRED GUNS

Here are some of the outfits that sell their men and arms to companies and governments around the world

EXECUTIVE OUTCOMES

A leader in its field, the firm is mainly staffed by apartheid-era, former South African military officers

VINNELL CORP.

Partly owned by a banking group whose chairman is a former U.S. Secretary of Defense, the Virginia-based firm trains Saudi Arabia's national guard

LEVDAN

The low-key Israeli firm trained troops and bodyguards for Congolese President Pascal Lissouba, who then purchased \$10 million worth of Israeli weapons and military equipment

businessman, saw its \$36 million contract with the government of Papua New Guinea blow up last month like a mishandled grenade. Brought in to help suppress a longtime secessionist guerrilla war, Sandline found its operations abruptly terminated when elements of the Papua military objected to the mercenaries. Nearly 70 of Sandline's officers and men were expelled. Tons of arms and equipment were impounded, and the Prime Minister, Sir Julius Chan, was forced to resign.

Not all military consultants are playing by the new rules. In Zaire, a force of several hundred Serb, Croat and Ukrainian thugs hired by the Mobutu dictatorship committed widely publicized atrocities and were then overrun by rebels. Not exactly a performance to attract future employers. But then the new corporate mercenaries would probably not have worked for Mobutu in the first place. Their business strategy is to seek out politically correct governments, natural-resource providers or even nonprofit organizations. The Red Cross, which suffered nine dead in conflict zones last year, hires armed guards to protect some of its installations. Other relief organizations like Doctors Without Borders, which lost three people in Rwanda, could be forced to move in a similar direction. But even nonprofits trying to right wrongs in the world's trouble spots are likely to discover that hired guns do not come cheap.

—Reported by Bruce Crumley/
Paris, Helen Gibson/London, Peter Hawthorne/
Johannesburg and Aharon Klein/Tel Aviv

EURO BIZ WATCH

A Pint of Guinness And a Whopper?

WHAT'S A LIQUOR GIANT TO do now that people aren't knocking back booze the way they used to? Faced with a 40% drop in U.S. liquor consumption since 1980, for example, Britain's Guinness and Grand Metropolitan fell into one another's



arms like a pair of veteran barflies last week. The \$22.3 billion merger of two of the largest distillers on earth will create a corporate behemoth called GMG Brands and constitute the biggest business marriage in British history. It brings together labels from Guinness's famous stout and Gordon's gin to GrandMet's J&B Scotch and Smirnoff vodka. There will be a little something to chew on too: GrandMet's Pillsbury and Green Giant grocery units and its 9,000 Burger King restaurants, among other morsels.

Investors, foreseeing a colossus that could bestride the food and beverage worlds, pushed up the shares of both companies. But not everyone felt like raising a glass. Rival Seagram warned of "serious antitrust problems" in the deal—a corporate way of saying, "See you in court."

BUSINESS

Shell's Investors Swallow their Greens

OUTSIDE LONDON'S QE2 conference center, a few dozen protesters chanted, "No blood for oil," and waved placards reading, "Shell—Climate Wrecker." Inside, the West's largest oil company, Royal Dutch/Shell, faced down a spirited revolt of rebel investors who demanded outside monitoring of its environmental and corporate citizenship policies. Shell, the major oil producer in Nigeria, has been under pressure from human-

rights and "green" activists who accuse it of polluting the Niger Delta of the country and lending support to its brutally repressive regime—charges Shell vigorously denies. At last week's annual meeting of Shell Transport and Trading, the British arm of the Anglo-Dutch group, a cartel of 18 institutional investors, about 1% of total shareholders, offered a resolution demanding that Shell conduct an external audit of its environmental and hu-

man rights policies. After the meeting, both sides claimed victory. As expected, the motion—the first of its kind in the U.K.—was soundly defeated, but the activists claimed that their 4.8% share



PROTESTER: Shell's Hell

of the votes cast should serve as a powerful inducement for major companies to pay closer attention to environmental and other issues. For its part Shell was taking no chances. A week earlier, it published a report extolling its environmental

record, and its executives met with 50 of the top shareholders.

Chairman John Jennings conceded that Shell supported in principle the objectives of the resolution. Analysts claim Shell's green record is admirable, but warn that the company isn't good at getting out that message. Notes Elizabeth Butler of brokerage house Panmure Gordon & Co.: "They need to do a better job of winning friends and influencing people."

Who's Set for a Common Currency?

A survey of European corporate treasurers by U.S. banking consultants Greenwich Associates shows that many companies are ill-prepared for Monetary Union—even those from countries that expect EMU to debut in 1999.

We think EMU will occur in 1999:	We expect our country to join EMU in 1999:	Our treasury is preparing for EMU:
GERMANY 91%	81%	84%
FRANCE 90%	74%	52%
SPAIN 87%	67%	67%
U.K. 62%	8%	41%
NORDIC COUNTRIES 77%	41%	59%

Source: Greenwich Associates

SBC Warburg
A Division of Swiss Bank Corporation

If the White Glove Fits, Acquire it

THE BIG U.S. INVESTMENT banks form a small but powerful club. After years of unsuccessfully knocking at the clubhouse door, Swiss Bank Corp. has opted to buy its way in. Last week, the venerable banking house agreed to pay \$600 million for the white-glove American bank Dillon, Read & Co., which it will merge with its Anglo-Swiss investment banking arm SBC Warburg—if the deal passes muster with U.S. regulators.

The merged company, SBC Warburg Dillon Read, gives SBC Warburg the kind of access to the lucrative American market it has long sought. A big player in European mergers and acquisitions, SBC Warburg has had only a marginal profile in the U.S. Last year, it ranked just 29th in terms of American M&A action. In 1996, Dillon Read—which ranked 17th—was involved in 50 deals with an aggregate value of \$45 billion.

Warburg, which was purchased by SBC two years ago, is one of many European banks buying American partners. Germany's Deutsche Bank and the U.K.'s NatWest Markets have recently spent big bucks for American banks. Analysts see the SBC Warburg—Dillon Read combo as an excellent fit. Both companies have elegant reputations and top-drawer client bases. But in the end, it will come down to people and how well they work together. Explains New York banking analyst Charles Cranmer of brokers M.A. Schapiro: "What you have to remember is, they're buying people, and people can walk out the door."

—BY THOMAS GROSE

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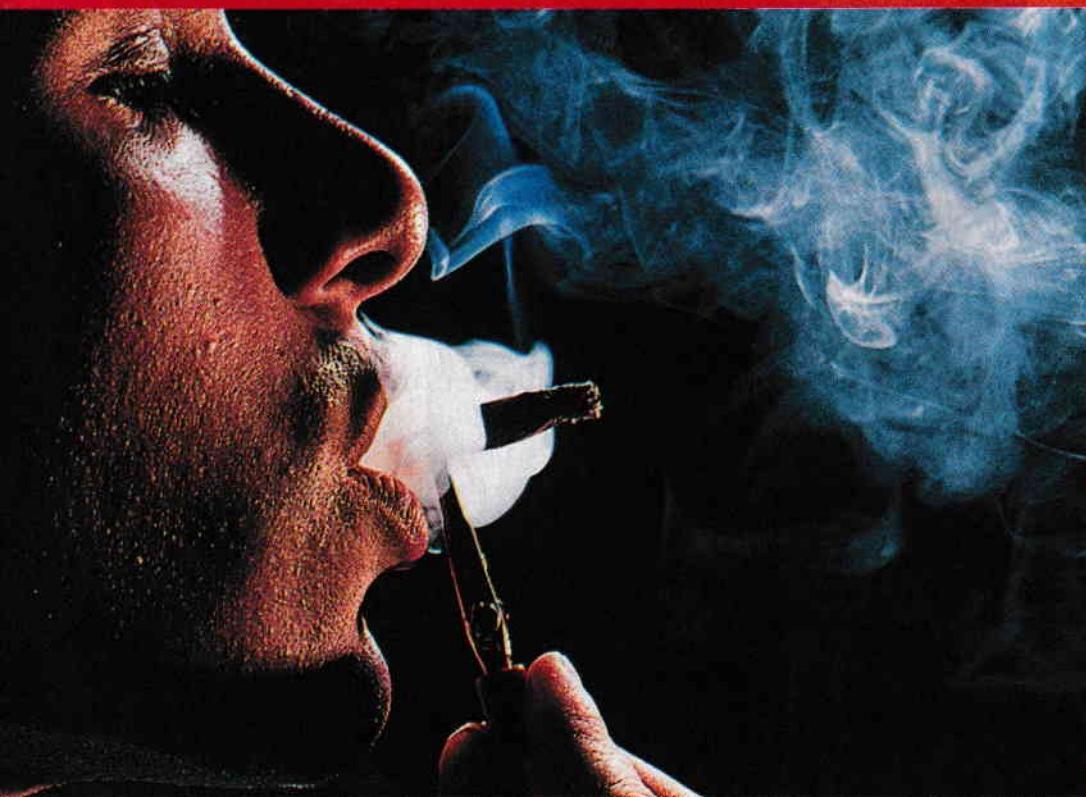
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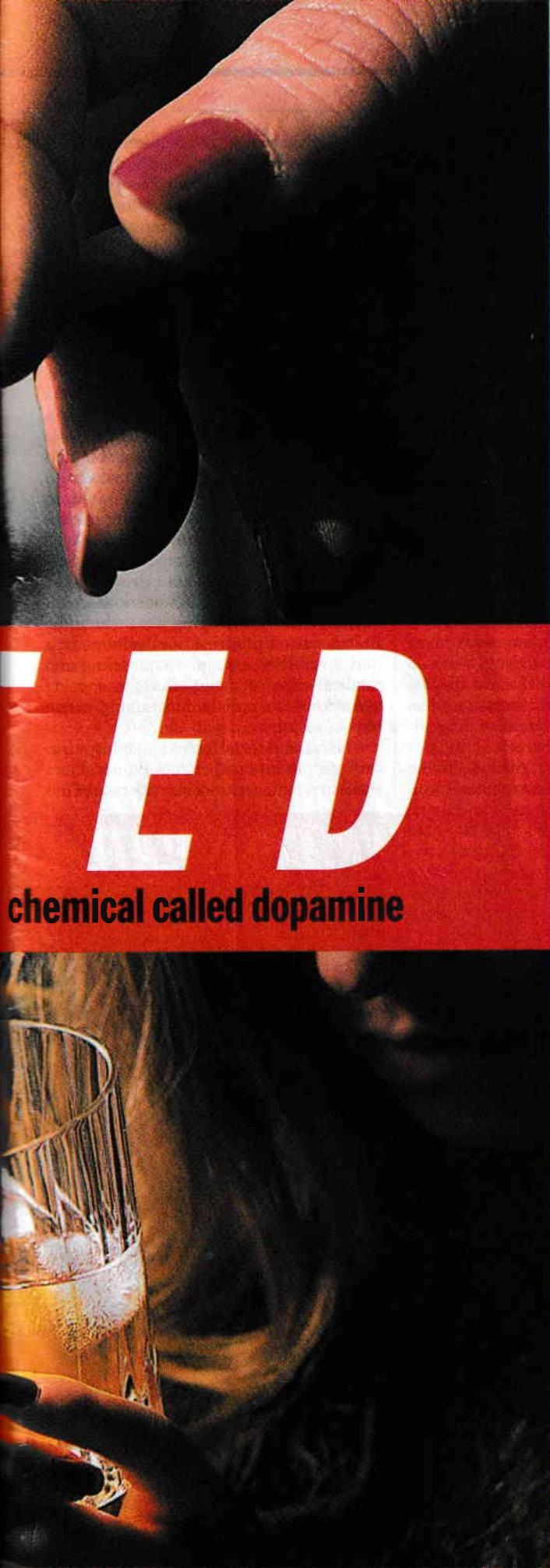
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ADDICT

Why do people get hooked? Mounting evidence points to a powerful brain c



A collage of images related to drug addiction, including a hand holding a cigarette, a glass of alcohol, and a person's face.

By J. MADELEINE NASH

MAGINE YOU ARE TAKING A SLUG OF WHISKEY. A PUFF OF a cigarette. A toke of marijuana. A snort of cocaine. A shot of heroin. Put aside whether these drugs are legal or illegal. Concentrate, for now, on the chemistry. The moment you take that slug, that puff, that toke, that snort, that shot, trillions of potent molecules surge through your bloodstream and into your brain. Once there, they set off a cascade of chemical and electrical events, a kind of neurological chain reaction that ricochets around the skull and rearranges the interior reality of the mind.

Given the complexity of these events—and the inner workings of the mind in general—it's not surprising that scientists have struggled mightily to make sense of the mechanisms of addiction. Why do certain substances have the power to make us feel so good (at least at first)? Why do some people fall so easily into the thrall of alcohol, cocaine, nicotine and other addictive substances, while others can, literally, take them or leave them?

The answer, many scientists are convinced, may be simpler than anyone has dared imagine. What ties all these mood-altering drugs together, they say, is a remarkable ability to elevate levels of a common substance in the brain called dopamine. In fact, so overwhelming has evidence of the link between dopamine and drugs of abuse become that the distinction between substances that are addictive and those that are merely habit-forming has very nearly been swept away.

Over the past year, for example, several scientific groups have made the case that in dopamine-rich areas of the brain, nicotine behaves remarkably like cocaine. Now, a team of researchers led by psychiatrist Dr. Nora Volkow of the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York has published the strongest evidence to date that the surge of dopamine in addicts' brains is what triggers a cocaine high. In a recent edition of the British journal *Nature* they described how powerful brain-imaging technology can be used to track the rise of dopamine and link it to feelings of euphoria.

Like serotonin (the brain chemical affected by such antidepressants as Prozac), dopamine is a neurotransmitter—a molecule that ferries messages from one neuron within the brain to another. Serotonin is associated with feelings of sadness and well-being, dopamine with pleasure and elation. Dopamine can be elevated by a hug, a kiss, a word of praise or a winning poker hand—as well as by the potent pleasures that come from drugs. The idea that a single chemical could

PRIME SUSPECT

They don't yet know the precise mechanism by which it works, but scientists are increasingly convinced that dopamine plays a key role in a wide range of addictions, including those to heroin, nicotine, alcohol and marijuana

CLOCKWISE FROM TOP LEFT: ALON REININGER—CONTACT; NINA BERMAN—ROBERT ESSER—THE STOCK MARKET (2)

be associated with everything from snorting cocaine and smoking tobacco to doing well in school and enjoying sex has electrified scientists and changed the way they look at a wide range of dependencies, chemical and otherwise. Dopamine, they now believe, is not just a chemical that transmits pleasure signals but may, in fact, be the master molecule of addiction.

This is not to say dopamine is the only chemical involved or that the deranged thought processes that mark chronic drug abuse are due to dopamine alone. The brain is subtler than that. Drugs modulate the activity of a variety of brain chemicals, each of which intersects with many others. "Drugs are like sledgehammers," observes Dr. Eric Nestler of the Yale University School of Medicine. "They profoundly alter many pathways."

Nevertheless, the realization that dopamine may be a common end point of all those pathways represents a signal advance. Provocative, controversial, unquestionably incomplete, the dopamine hypothesis provides a basic framework for understanding how a genetically encoded trait—such as a tendency to produce too little dopamine—might intersect with environmental influences to create a serious behavioral disorder. Therapists have long known of patients who, in addition to hav-

ing psychological problems, abuse drugs as well. Could their drug problems be linked to some inborn quirk? Might an inability to absorb enough dopamine, with its pleasure-giving properties, cause them to seek gratification in drugs?

SUCH SPECULATION IS CONTROVERSIAL, for it suggests that broad swaths of the population may be genetically predisposed to drug abuse. What is not controversial is that the social cost of drug abuse, whatever its cause, is enormous. Cigarettes contribute to the death toll from cancer and heart disease. Alcohol is the leading cause of domestic violence and highway deaths in the U.S. The needles used to inject heroin and cocaine are spreading AIDS. Directly or indirectly in the U.S., addiction to drugs, cigarettes and alcohol is thought to account for a third of all hospital admissions, a quarter of all deaths and a majority of serious crimes.

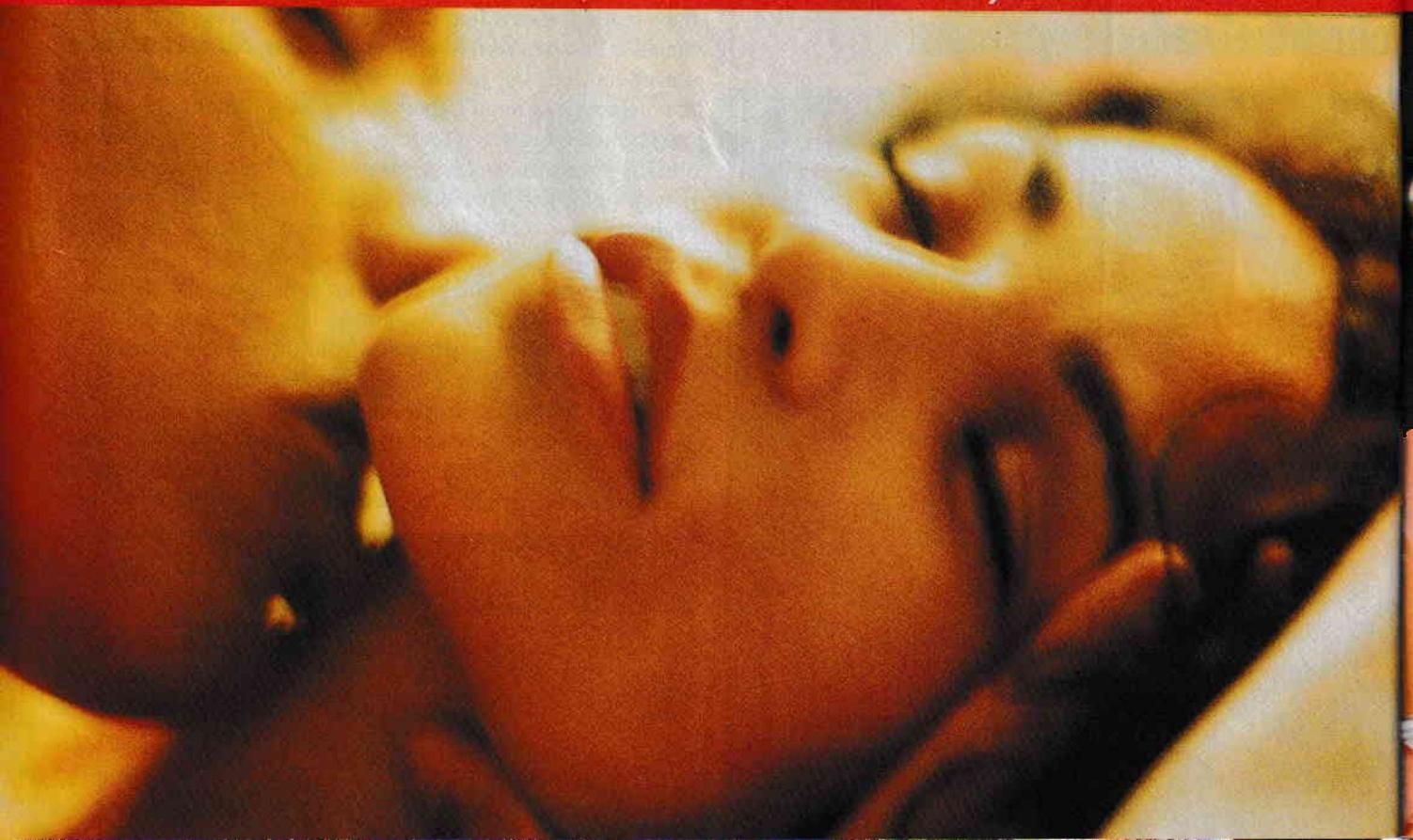
As scientists learn more about how dopamine works (and how drugs work on it), the evidence suggests that we may be fighting the wrong battle in the war against drugs. Americans tend to think of drug addiction as a failure of character. But this stereotype is beginning to give way to the recognition that drug dependence has a

clear biological basis. "Addiction," declares Brookhaven's Volkow, "is a disorder of the brain no different from other forms of mental illness." This recognition may be the dopamine hypothesis' most important contribution in the fight against drugs. It completes the loop between the mechanism of addiction and programs for treatment. And it raises hope for more effective therapies.

In some countries in Europe, this connection has already been made. In the Netherlands, for example, addiction is regarded as a public-health rather than a criminal problem. Treatment is available for those who want it, but no attempt is made to "cure" addicts through mandatory rehabilitation. "Our program is based on harm reduction to the individual and to society," explains Dirk van der Woude, a spokesman for the Municipal Health Services in Amsterdam, where the country's drug-using population is concentrated. Elements of the Dutch program include the liberal prescription of methadone as a heroin substitute, regular counseling and medical check-ups and efforts to encourage addicts to remain functioning members of society.

Genes and social forces may conspire to turn people into addicts but do not doom them to remain so. Consider the case of Ra-

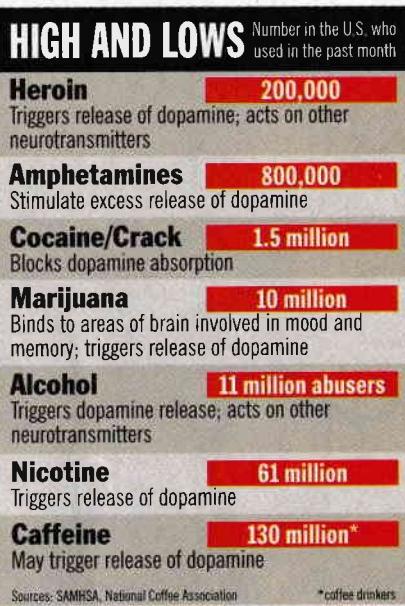
DOPAMINE MAY BE LINKED TO GAMBLING, CHOCOLATE AND...



fael Rios, who grew up in a housing project in New York City's drug-infested South Bronx. For 18 years, until he turned 31, Rios, whose father died of alcoholism, led a double life. He graduated from Harvard Law School and joined a prestigious Chicago law firm. Yet all the while he was secretly visiting a shooting gallery once a day. His favored concoction: heroin spiked with a jolt of cocaine. Ten years ago, Rios succeeded in kicking his habit—for good, he hopes. He is now executive director of A Safe Haven, a Chicago-based chain of residential facilities for recovering addicts.

How central is dopamine's role in this familiar morality play? Scientists are still trying to sort that out. It is no accident, they say, that people are attracted to drugs. The major drugs of abuse, whether depressants like heroin or stimulants like cocaine, mimic the structure of neurotransmitters, the most mind-bending chemicals nature has ever concocted. Neurotransmitters underlie every thought and emotion, memory and learning; they carry the signals between all the nerve cells, or neurons, in the brain. Among some 50 neurotransmitters discovered to date, a good half-dozen, including dopamine, are known to play a role in addiction.

The neurons that produce this molecular messenger are surprisingly rare. Clus-



tered in loose knots buried deep in the brain, they number a few tens of thousands of nerve cells out of an estimated total of 100 billion. But through long, wire-like projections known as axons, these cells influence neurological activity in many regions, including the nucleus accumbens, the primitive structure that is one of the brain's key pleasure centers. At a purely chemical level, every experience humans find enjoyable—whether listening to music, embracing a lover or savoring chocolate—amounts to little more than an explosion of dopamine in the nucleus accumbens, as exhilarating and ephemeral as a firecracker.

Dopamine, like most biologically important molecules, must be kept within strict bounds. Too little dopamine in certain areas of the brain triggers the tremors and paralysis of Parkinson's disease. Too much causes the hallucinations and bizarre thoughts of schizophrenia. A breakthrough in addiction research came in 1975, when psychologists Roy Wise and Robert Yokel at Concordia University in Montreal reported on the remarkable behavior of some drug-addicted rats. One day the animals were placidly dispensing cocaine and amphetamines to themselves by pressing a lever attached to their cages. The next they were angrily banging at the lever like someone trying to summon a stalled elevator. The reason? The scientists had injected the rats with a drug

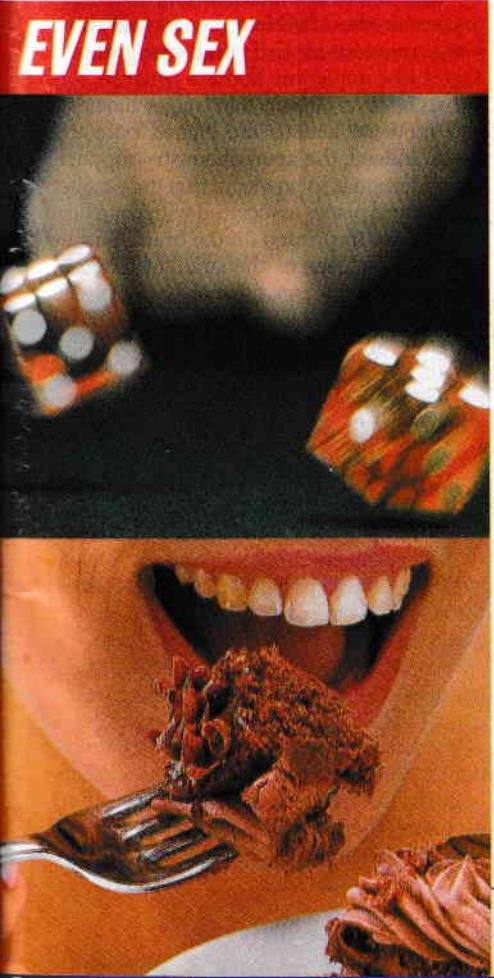
that blocked the action of dopamine.

In the years since, evidence linking dopamine to drugs has mounted. Amphetamines stimulate dopamine-producing cells to pump out more of the chemical. Cocaine keeps dopamine levels high by inhibiting the activity of a transporter molecule that would ordinarily ferry dopamine back into the cells that produce it. Nicotine, heroin and alcohol trigger a complex chemical cascade that raises dopamine levels. And a still unknown chemical in cigarette smoke, a group led by Brookhaven chemist Joanna Fowler reported last year, may extend the activity of dopamine by blocking a mopping-up enzyme, called MAO B, that would otherwise destroy it.

The evidence Volkow and her colleagues present in *Nature* suggests that dopamine is directly responsible for the exhilarating rush that reinforces the desire to take drugs, at least in cocaine addicts. In all, 17 users participated in the study, says Volkow, and they experienced a high whose intensity was directly related to how extensively cocaine tied up available binding sites on the molecules that transport dopamine around the brain. To produce any high at all, she and her colleagues found, cocaine had to occupy at least 47% of these sites; the "best" results occurred when it took over 60% to 80% of the sites, effectively preventing the transporters from latching onto dopamine and spiriting it out of circulation.

Scientists believe the dopamine system arose very early in the course of animal evolution because it reinforces behaviors so essential to survival. "If it were not for the fact that sex is pleasurable," observes Charles Schuster of Wayne State University in Detroit, "we would not engage in it." Unfortunately, some of the activities humans are neurochemically tuned to find agreeable—eating foods rich in fat and sugar, for instance—have backfired in modern society. Just as a surfeit of food and a dearth of exercise have conspired to turn heart disease and diabetes into major health problems, so the easy availability of addictive chemicals has played a devious trick. Addicts do not crave heroin or cocaine or alcohol or nicotine per se but want the rush of dopamine that these drugs produce. "Drugs hijack the natural brain reward systems that control behavior," says Dr. Trevor Robbins of the experimental psychology department at Cambridge University, who is studying the underlying neural mechanisms of drug addiction.

Dopamine, however, is more than just a feel-good molecule. It also exercises extraordinary power over learning and memory. Think of dopamine, suggests P. Read Montague of the Center for Theoretical Neuro-

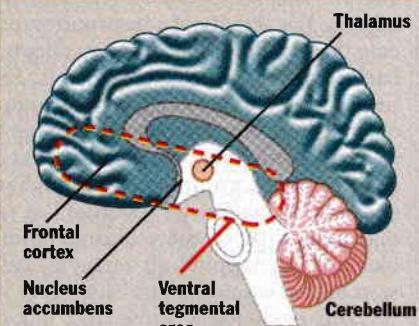


WHAT ELSE?

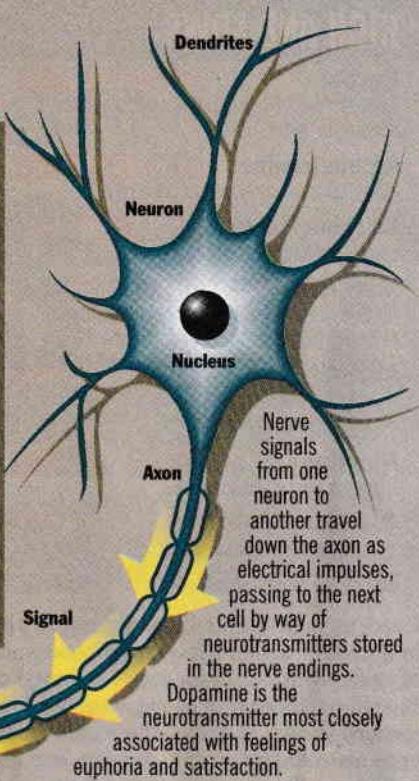
Preliminary evidence suggests that dopamine may be involved even when we form dependencies on things—like coffee or candy—that we don't think of as drugs at all

THE DOPAMINE CYCLE

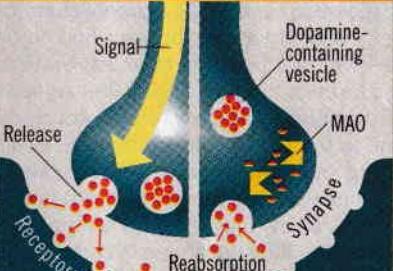
THE BRAIN



Addicts become accustomed to high levels of dopamine, which plays an important role in the regulation of pleasure. Dopamine is manufactured in nerve cells within the ventral tegmental area and is released in the nucleus accumbens and the frontal cortex.



DOPAMINE'S NORMAL ACTION

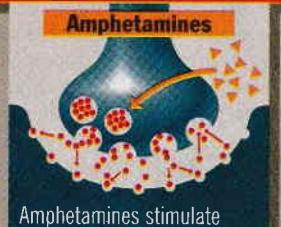


- After being released into the synapse (the gap between nerve endings and receiver cells), dopamine binds to receptors on the next neuron
- The dopamine is either quickly reabsorbed or broken down by the enzyme monoamine oxidase (MAO)

HOW DRUGS AFFECT DOPAMINE LEVELS



Cocaine blocks the normal absorption of dopamine. As a result, dopamine accumulates in the synapse, where it stimulates the receiver cell.



Amphetamines stimulate excess release of dopamine, overwhelming the processes of reuptake and enzyme breakdown.



Nicotine stimulates the release of dopamine, while another substance in cigarette smoke blocks the action of MAO.

science at Houston's Baylor College of Medicine, as the proverbial carrot, a reward the brain doles out to networks of neurons for making survival-enhancing choices. And while the details of how this system works are not yet understood, Montague and his colleagues at the Salk Institute in San Diego, California, and M.I.T. have proposed a model that seems quite plausible. Each time the outcome of an action is better than expected, they predicted, dopamine-releasing neurons should increase the rate at which they fire. When an outcome is worse, they should decrease it. And if the outcome is as expected, the firing rate need not change at all.

As a test of his model, Montague created a computer program that simulated the nectar-gathering activity of bees. Programmed with a dopamine-like reward system and set loose on a field of virtual "flowers," some of which were dependably sweet and some of which were either very sweet or not sweet at all, the virtual bees chose the reliably sweet flowers 85% of the time. In laboratory experiments real bees behave just like their virtual counterparts. What does this have to do with drug abuse? Possibly quite a lot, says Montague. The theory is that dopamine-enhancing chemicals fool the brain into thinking drugs are as beneficial as nectar to the bee, thus hijacking a natural reward system that dates back millions of years.

The degree to which learning and memory sustain the addictive process is only now being appreciated. Each time a neurotransmitter like dopamine floods a synapse, scientists believe, circuits that trigger thoughts and motivate actions are etched onto the brain. Indeed, the neurochemistry supporting addiction is so powerful that the people, objects and places associated with drug taking are also imprinted on the brain. Stimulated by food, sex or the smell of tobacco, former smokers can no more control the urge to light up than Pavlov's dogs could stop their urge to salivate.

Indeed, the brain has many devious tricks for ensuring that the irrational act of taking drugs, deemed "good" because it enhances dopamine, will be repeated. PET-scan images taken by Volkow and her colleagues reveal that the absorption of a cocaine-like chemical by neurons is profoundly reduced in cocaine addicts in contrast to normal subjects. One explanation: the addicts' neurons, assaulted by abnormally high levels of dopamine, have responded defensively and reduced the number of sites (or receptors) to which dopamine can bind. In the absence of drugs, these nerve cells probably experience a dopamine deficit, Volkow speculates, so while addicts begin by taking drugs to feel high, they end up taking them in order not to feel low.

PET-scan images of the brains of recov-

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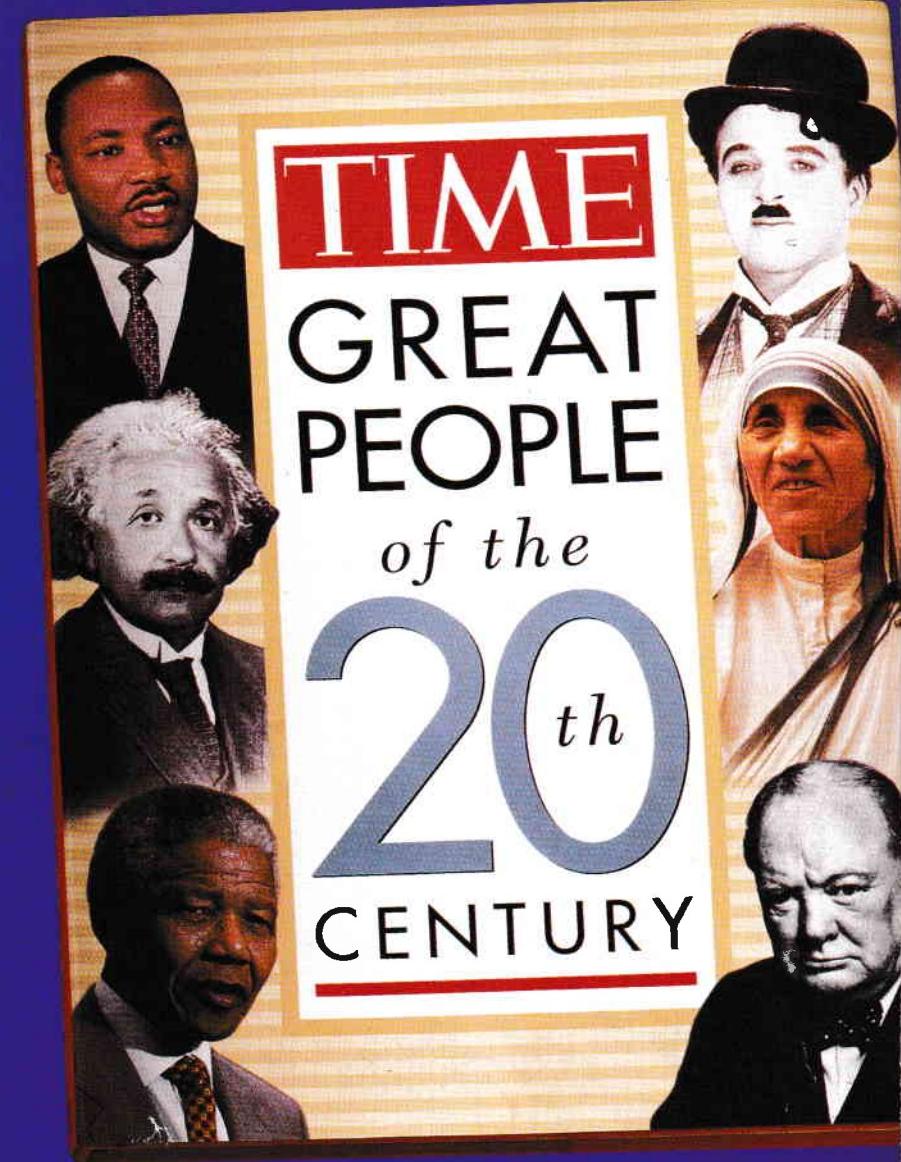
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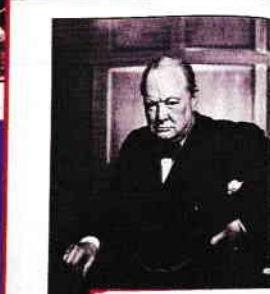
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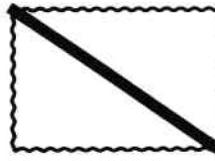
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ering cocaine addicts reveal other striking changes, including a dramatically impaired ability to process glucose, the primary energy source for working neurons. Moreover, this impairment—which persists for up to 100 days after withdrawal—is greatest in the prefrontal cortex, a dopamine-rich area of the brain that controls impulsive and irrational behavior. Addicts, in fact, display many of the symptoms shown by patients who have suffered strokes or injuries to the prefrontal cortex. Damage to this region, University of Iowa neurologist Antonio Damasio and his colleagues have demonstrated, destroys the emotional compass that controls behaviors the patient knows are unacceptable.

Anyone who doubts that genes influence behavior should see the mice in Marc Caron's lab. These tireless rodents race around their cages, losing weight because they rarely stop to eat. Then they drop from exhaustion because they are unable to sleep. Why? The mice, says Caron, a biochemist at Duke University's Howard Hughes Medical Institute laboratory, are high on dopamine. They lack the genetic mechanism that sponges up this powerful stuff and spirits it away.

Result: there is so much dopamine banging around in the poor creatures' synapses that the mice, though drug-free, act as if they were strung out on cocaine.

For years scientists have suspected that genes play a critical role in determining who will become addicted to drugs and who will not. But not until now have they had molecular tools powerful enough to go after the prime suspects. Caron's mice are just the most recent example. By knocking out a single gene—the so-called dopamine-transporter gene—Caron and his colleagues may have created a strain of mice so sated with dopamine that they are oblivious to the allure of cocaine, and possibly alcohol and heroin as well. "What's exciting about our mice," says Caron, "is that they should allow us to test the hypothesis that all these drugs funnel through the dopamine system."

Several dopamine genes have already been tentatively, and controversially, linked to alcoholism and drug abuse. Inherited variations in these genes modify the efficiency with which nerve cells process dopamine, or so the speculation goes. Thus, some scientists conjecture, a dopamine-transporter gene that is superefficient, clearing dopamine from the synapses too

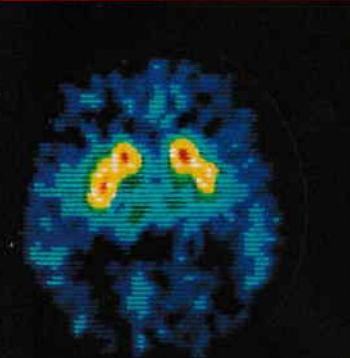
rapidly, could predispose some people to a form of alcoholism characterized by violent and impulsive behavior. In essence, they would be mirror images of Caron's mice. Instead of being drenched in dopamine, their synapses would be dopamine-poor.

The dopamine genes known as D2 and D4 might also play a role in drug abuse, for similar reasons. Both these genes, it turns out, contain the blueprints for assembling what scientists call a receptor, a minuscule bump on the surface of cells to which biologically active molecules are attracted. And just as a finger lights up a room by merely flicking a switch, so dopamine triggers a sequence of chemical reactions each time it binds to one of its five known receptors. Genetic differences that reduce the sensitivity of these receptors or decrease their number could diminish the sensation of pleasure.

The problem is, studies that have purported to find a basis for addiction in variations of the D2 and D4 genes have not held up under scrutiny. Indeed, most scientists think addiction probably involves an intricate dance between environmental influences and multiple genes, some of which may influence dopamine activity only in-

LEFT: BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY; SUNY AT STONY BROOK; TOP: TONY SAWIN

COKE'S HIGH IS DIRECTLY TIED TO DOPAMINE LEVELS



CRACK

Prolonged cocaine use deadens nerve endings in the brain's pleasure-regulation system. A brain scan of a cocaine abuser, below, shows a marked drop in the number of functioning dopamine receptors



THE TWELVE STEPS

1. We admitted we were powerless over alcohol—that our lives had become unmanageable.
2. Came to believe that a Power greater than ourselves could restore us to sanity.
3. Made a decision to turn our will and our lives over to the care of God as we understand Him.
4. Made a searching and fearless moral inventory of ourselves.
5. Admitted to God, to ourselves, and to another human being the exact nature of our wrongs.
6. Were entirely ready to have God remove all these defects of character.
7. Humbly asked Him to remove our shortcomings.
8. Made a list of all persons we had harmed, and became willing to make amends in them all.
9. Made direct amends to such people wherever possible, except where to do so would injure them or others.
10. Continued to take personal inventory and when we were wrong promptly admitted it.
11. Sought through prayer and meditation to improve our conscious contact with God as He exists in our hearts, to turn our knowledge of His will for us and the power to carry that out.
12. Having had a spiritual awakening as the result of these steps, we tried to carry this message to alcoholics, and to practice these principles in all our affairs.

THE TWELVE TRADITIONS

1. Our common welfare should come first; personal recovery depends upon A.A. unity.
 2. For our group purpose there is but one ultimate authority—a living God as He may express Himself in our group conscience. Our leaders are but trusted servants; they do not govern.
 3. The only requirement for A.A. membership is a desire to stop drinking.
 4. Each group should be autonomous except in matters affecting other groups or A.A. as a whole.
 5. Each group has but one primary purpose—to carry its message to the alcoholic who still suffers.
 6. An A.A. group ought never endorse, finance or hold money in any related facility or outside enterprise; but problems of money, property and prestige must not be solved without considering the welfare of the group.
 7. Every A.A. group worth to be truly self-supporting, declining outside contributions.
 8. Alcoholics Anonymous should remain forever nonprofessional, but our service centers may employ special workers.
 9. A.A., as such, ought never be organized; but we may create service boards or committees directly responsible to those they serve.
- Anonymous has no opinion on outside issues; hence it will never be drawn into public controversy. Its policy is based on attraction rather than proselytization; maintaining personal anonymity at the level of the individual is a condition of all our traditions, even before personalities.*

A.A.'S PATH TO RECOVERY STILL SEEKS THE BEST

directly. Variations of the D2 and D4 genes are "neither a necessary nor a sufficient condition for addiction," says Dr. Richard Ebstein of the Sarah Herzog Memorial Hospital in Jerusalem. Ebstein's research team found that a mutated form of D4 was nearly two-and-a-half times more common among heroin addicts than among a control group of non-addicts. But, Ebstein warns, "We know that many people carry this gene and don't become addicts. It only increases the risk."

This has not stopped some researchers from promoting the provocative theory that many people who become alcoholics and drug addicts suffer from an inherited condition dubbed the reward-deficiency syndrome. Low dopamine levels caused by a particular version of the D2 gene, they say, may link a breathtaking array of aberrant behaviors. Among them: severe alcoholism, pathological gambling, binge eating and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.

The more science unmasks the powerful biology that underlies addiction, the brighter the prospects for treatment become. For instance, the discovery by Fowler and her team that a chemical that inhibits the mopping-up enzyme MAO B may play a role in cigarette addiction has already opened new possibilities for therapy. A number of well-tolerated MAO B-inhibitor drugs developed to treat Parkinson's disease could find a place in the antismoking arsenal. Equally promising, a Yale University team led by Eric Nestler and David Self has found that another type of compound—one that targets the dopamine receptor known as D1—seems to alleviate, at least in rats, the intense craving that accompanies withdrawal from cocaine. One day, suggests Self, a D1 skin patch might help cocaine abusers kick

their habit, just as the nicotine patch attenuates the desire to smoke.

Like methadone, the compound that activates D1 appears to be what is known as a partial agonist. Because such medications stimulate some of the same brain pathways as drugs of abuse, they are often addictive in their own right, though less so. And while treating heroin addicts with methadone may seem like a cop-out to people who have never struggled with a drug habit, clinicians say they desperately need more such agents to tide addicts—particularly cocaine addicts—over the first few months of treatment, when the danger of relapse is highest.

REALISTICALLY, NO ONE BELIEVES better medications alone will solve the drug problem. In fact, one of the most hopeful messages coming out of current research is that the biochemical abnormalities associated with addiction can be reversed through learning. For that reason, all sorts of psychosocial interventions, ranging from psychotherapy to self-help recovery programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.), can and do help. Cognitive therapy, which seeks to supply people with coping skills (exercising after work instead of going to a bar, for instance), appears to hold particular promise.

In the late 20th-century world, where drugs of abuse are being used on an unprecedented scale, the mounting evidence that treatment works could not be more welcome. Until now policymakers, in the U.S. at least, have responded to the drug problem as though it were mostly a criminal matter. Only a third of the \$15 billion the U.S. earmarks for the war on drugs goes to prevention and treatment. "In my

view, we've got things upside down," says Dr. David Lewis, director of the Center for Alcohol and Addiction Studies at Brown University School of Medicine. "By relying so heavily on a criminalized approach, we've only added to the stigma of drug abuse and prevented high-quality medical care."

Ironically, the biggest barrier to making such care available is the perception that efforts to treat addiction are wasted. Yet treatment for drug abuse has a failure rate no different from that for other chronic diseases. Close to half of recovering addicts fail to maintain complete abstinence after a year—about the same proportion of patients with diabetes and hypertension who fail to comply with their diet, exercise and medication regimens. What doctors who treat drug abuse should strive for, says Alan Leshner, director of the U.S. National Institute on Drug Abuse, is not necessarily a cure but long-term care that controls the progress of the disease and alleviates its worst symptoms. "The occasional relapse is normal," he says, "and just an indication that more treatment is needed."

Rafael Rios has been luckier than many. He kicked his habit in one lengthy struggle that included four months of inpatient treatment at a residential facility and a year of daily outpatient sessions. As those who deal with alcoholics and drug addicts know, such exertions of will power and courage are more common than most people suspect. They are the best reason yet to start treating addiction as the medical and public health crisis it really is.

With reporting by Jay Branegan/Brussels, Helen Gibson/London, Alice Park/New York and Eric Silver/Jerusalem

For more on addiction and alcoholism, see our Web report at time.com/alcoholism

Robert Wright

The Mike Mulligan Moment

Computers may be dumb, but they're not too dumb to take your job

IN THE WEEK SINCE COMPUTERS BECAME THE BEST CHESS-playing species on earth, we homo sapiens have proved that we remain world champs in at least one cognitive domain: rationalizing defeat. While Garry Kasparov was spending his post-match press conference accusing IBM of cheating, commentators around the world were finding other ways to minimize Deep Blue's triumph. CHESS, SHMESS! COMPUTERS STILL CAN'T HANDLE THE TOUGH STUFF, said the headline on a Boston *Globe* article that noted how much trouble machines have understanding a sentence or telling a dog from a cat. Britain's *Daily Telegraph* observed that computers "cannot be properly original" and that there is still no "decent tennis-playing robot." Thus were the *Telegraph's* readers assured that they and their kind remain "nature's last word."

Maybe the idea here was to dampen the economic insecurity induced by Deep Blue. During the Kasparov match, there were many references to John Henry, who in legend died trying to defend his job against the incessant march of technology—in his case, the steam-powered drill. After pondering that outcome, and Deep Blue's triumph, people naturally find it reassuring to be reminded that chess is an artificial endeavor, hardly central to our lives or our livelihoods, and that computers still can't make meaningful small talk.

But the reassurance is false, because computers don't take people's jobs by acting like people. There's no mistaking an automated-teller machine for a bank teller. Bank tellers can tell cats from dogs and play tennis—which they have plenty of time to do after they lose their jobs to ATMs. And the Website where I just bought some running shoes looks nothing at all like a salesperson at the Athlete's Foot. Similarly, if given the choice between lunch with an accountant and lunch with Turbotax, who among us would opt for Turbotax? (O.K., maybe a few people would.) But lunchtime conversation isn't what we want from an accountant anyway.

Often computers, rather than out-and-out stealing their victim's job, just nibble around the edges. The Bell Atlantic directory-assistance operator hasn't been entirely replaced. But with a machine asking you what listing you're after and then giving you the number, and the operator uttering about 4.6 words in between, fewer operators are needed. Even tax-preparation software works that way when accountants themselves use it instead of their old adding machine—the software raises their productivity, thus dampening demand for new accountants. (The use of professionals for tax preparation has so grown in recent decades, though, that you won't see many accountants in breadlines.)

In this sense, the real-world competition is rarely human vs. machine, as it was with Kasparov. It's one kind of tool vs. another kind of tool. Thus the steam drill wasn't really challenging John Henry; it was challenging his sledgehammer. It's the guy using the steam drill who was challenging John Henry. Similarly, the bank teller's competitor is not so much the ATM as the people who design the machine or those who build it or service it. Functionally speaking, they're just bank tellers using new tools. And that's all the old bank teller really needs: new tools—skill as an ATM programmer or servicer.

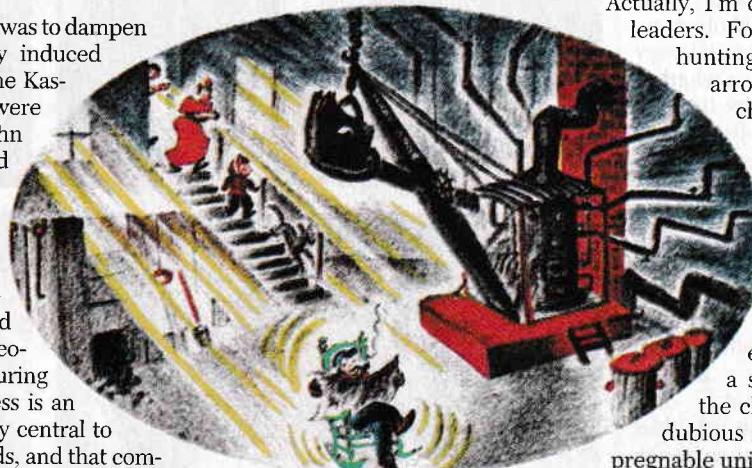
Of course, this is the refrain of technology's cheerleaders. Jobs don't disappear. They just change. Nimble people with can-do spirit can always find a new one. And on average, the jobs pay better and better. Life gets easier and easier.

Actually, I'm one of technology's cheerleaders. Forced to choose between hunting buffalo with a bow and arrow and microwaving a cheese-steak hoagie, I'll take the sandwich. On balance, progress does make things better, at least materially, for most people. But the costs are real. Converting someone from a teller to an ATM servicer is not easy or cheap. And if we as a society are going to meet the challenge, we should avoid dubious reassurance about the im-pregnable uniqueness of our species.

After Kasparov's loss, a *Wall Street Journal* editorial issued a stern warning against viewing technology as a threat ("Sierra Club thinking"). After all, the *Journal* reminded us, Deep Blue is a product of human genius. So buck up! When you turnpike-toll takers lose your jobs to E-ZPass and other electronic systems, just remember: E-ZPass is a product of human genius. There. Feel better?

The *Journal* also noted that computers like Deep Blue can invent new drugs by "sorting quickly through hundreds of chemical combinations that once required months of human tedium." Well, as some toll takers might observe, one human's tedium is another human's job. And although automating the tedious does raise average wages over time, it can lower wages for people with obsolete skills.

In the end, John Henry is too dramatic a metaphor. People rarely die trying to outrun technology. They usually adapt, moving either up the skills-and-income scale or down it. Perhaps a better metaphor is Virginia Lee Burton's classic children's story of Mike Mulligan and his steam shovel, Mary Anne. Outmoded by diesel models, Mary Anne retires in the cellar she has just dug for the new town hall. She becomes the building's heater. And Mike Mulligan finds gainful employment, though not by mastering diesel technology. He works contentedly alongside Mary Anne, as a janitor.



MIKE MULLIGAN AND HIS STEAM SHOVEL
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"IBM OWES MAN"

A TIME exclusive: Still smarting from his stunning defeat,

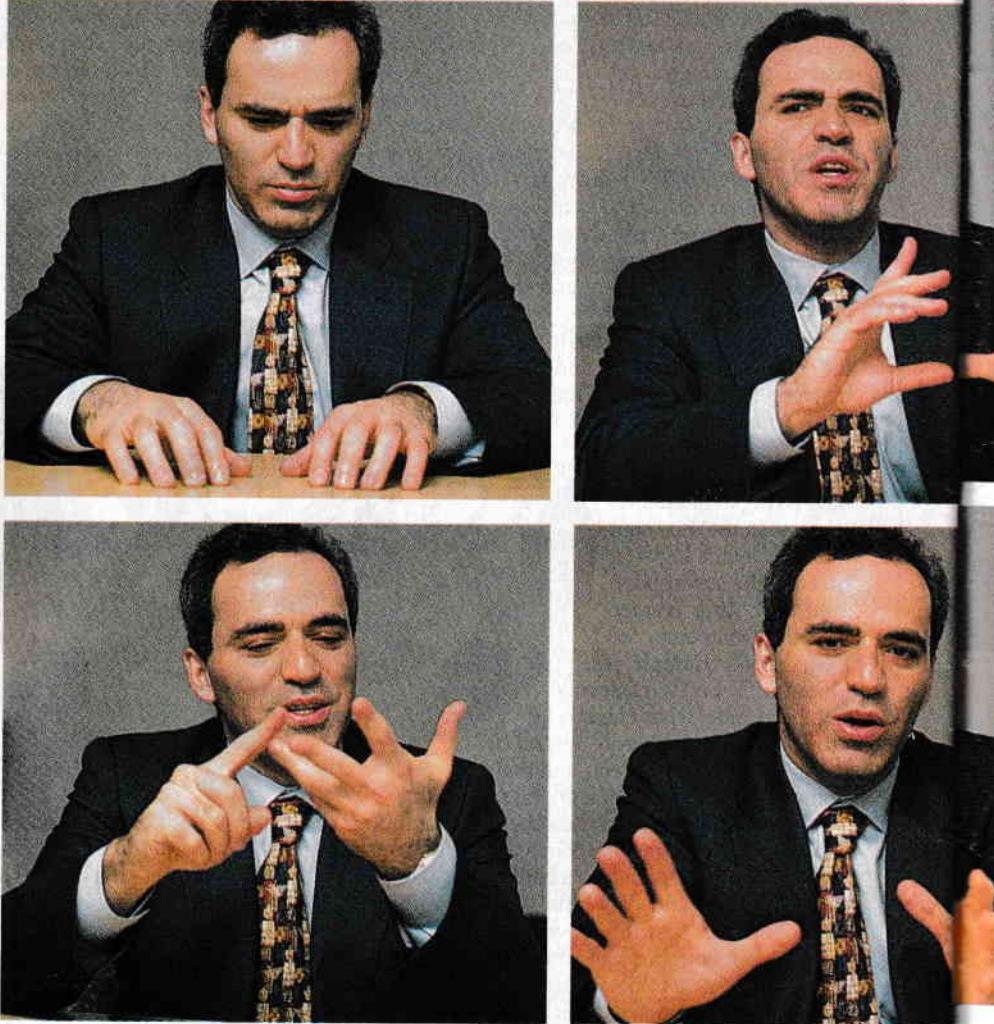
By GARRY KASPAROV

IN THE ARTICLE I WROTE FOR TIME LAST year after my victorious match against IBM's Deep Blue supercomputer in Philadelphia, I expressed my surprise and amazement at seeing a new kind of intelligence. I referred to Game 1, in which the computer's decision to sacrifice a pawn, based strictly on the machine's calculations, coincided with what a human would have done using human logic. Thus I stepped into a discussion of whether artificial intelligence has to be an exact copy of human thinking procedures or whether we should judge intelligence by the end result. I viewed the match with an improved version of Deep Blue as an opportunity to study this further—and of course to win a competitive event.

Unfortunately, I based my preparation for this match, played two weeks ago in New York City, on the conventional wisdom of what would constitute good anti-computer strategy. Conventional wisdom is—or was until the end of this match—to avoid early confrontations, play a slow game, try to out-maneuver the machine, force positional mistakes, and then, when the climax comes, not lose your concentration and not make any tactical mistakes.

It was my bad luck that this strategy worked perfectly in Game 1—but never again for the rest of the match. By the middle of the match, I found myself unprepared for what turned out to be a totally new kind of intellectual challenge.

The decisive game of the match was Game 2, which left a scar in my memory and prevented me from achieving my usual total concentration in the following games. In Deep Blue's Game 2 we saw something that went well beyond our wildest expectations of how well a computer would be able to foresee the long-term positional consequences of its decisions. The machine refused to move to a position that had a decisive short-term advantage—showing a very human sense of danger. I think this moment could mark a revolution in computer science that could earn IBM and the Deep Blue team a Nobel Prize. Even today, weeks later, no other chess-playing program in the world has been able



LOSER AND STILL HUMAN CHAMPION The grand master in TIME's offices last week

to evaluate correctly the consequences of Deep Blue's position.

Also, Game 2 had a very unfortunate finish. Deep Blue held a strategically winning position, but it made a tactical blunder that, if I had sacrificed a piece, could have given me a miraculous escape. But I trusted the machine's calculations, thinking it would not miss such a continuation, and resigned instead.

Game 2 created an enigma for me that I never solved and from which I never recovered. I would like the IBM team to start disclosing the secrets of how they achieved

this unthinkable success in chess programming. They claim they developed software that enabled them to change the style of the program in mid-match and the evaluation ability of the machine from game to game. This also is revolutionary, because any change, any tweak in the computer normally needs weeks of testing to avoid potential bugs.

I discovered that I was playing a very flexible, quickly changing opponent with an ability to avoid any mistakes in long-term calculations. My opponent was psychologically stable, undisturbed and un-

KIND A REMATCH?

Garry Kasparov talks back to the computer that beat him

TED THAI FOR TIME (4)

concerned about anything going on around it, and it made almost none of the typical computer-chess errors.

This machine is not invincible, however, and I still believe that I had a chance of winning, especially if I had prepared myself properly for the match, which was very different in spirit from the match in Philadelphia.

From the opening press conference, I realized that for IBM, this was much more than a scientific experiment. Competition had overshadowed science. It had become a contest about winning and losing. The IBM team was at once a player, organizer, arbitrator and sponsor of the event, which left me at a terrible disadvantage. Whether they intended to or not, they created a hostile atmosphere that was very difficult for me to bear. There was something negative in the air. It was a Deep Blue show, and Deep Blue had to win.

IBM's total control of the site and the playing conditions underscored the vulnerability of the human player. I was the only player in this competition influenced by any sort of negative or hostile atmosphere. I think IBM's unwillingness to cooperate or give printouts of the computer's thought processes harmed that atmosphere. (As of today, I still have not received the complete printouts that I requested.) There were also many minor incidents, starting with the fact that the venue was created for the convenience of the machine—with all these air-conditioning systems and dozens of people serving the machine—not the human player.

I don't want anybody to look at this as an excuse. It's my fault. I accepted the conditions.

Now I would like to look to the future. I think we have to separate science and sport. I believe the IBM team owes the world of chess, and the world of science, a full explanation of how such a flexible ma-

chine was developed. They have to make all the scientific data available to allow others to judge their accomplishment.

I also think IBM owes me, and all mankind, a rematch. I hereby challenge IBM to a match of 10 games, 20 days long, to play every second day. I would like to have access in advance to the log of 10 Deep Blue games played with a neutral player or another computer in the presence of my representative. I would like to play it later this year, when I can be in my best form after a vacation and time for preparation. And I'm ready to play for all or nothing, winner take all, just to show that it's not about money. Moreover, I think it would be advisable if IBM would step down as an organizer of the match. It should be organized independently.

I think IBM was the big winner of this match. It scored many points in advertising and in the stock market. I also think the company owes something to chess. I think it would be great if IBM contributed to chess development; specifically, it could

create a scholarship to help talented kids study chess.

I think this match proved that there should be no special anticomputer strategy. To beat this machine, I just have to play great chess. I need comprehensive, bullet-proof opening preparation that checks all sharp lines of play to avoid any flaws—which can be deadly when playing Deep Blue. I need physical and psychological stability, a great level of concentration and a mind free of other distractions to calculate, calculate and calculate.

I think something great is happening. I'm proud to be part of that. But I don't want to be a loser because I'm playing only at 50% of my capacity and 50% of my psychological stability.

If we get this rematch, I'm ready, whatever the outcome, to go to IBM's labs and have a nice talk with the Deep Blue team. But until then, I'm going to treat them as a very hostile opponent, in order to be ready for the toughest challenge of my life. ■

And Now a Word from Deep Blue

After his match with Deep Blue—the first contest he'd ever lost—an angry and frustrated Garry Kasparov raised several questions about the computer and the IBM scientists who programmed it. Among his major charges:

IBM programmed Deep Blue specifically to defeat him.

"That's not true," says Murray Campbell, an IBM researcher and member of the Deep Blue team. "We tried to get the machine to play the best chess that it could. I wouldn't even know how to prepare a program to play a specific player."

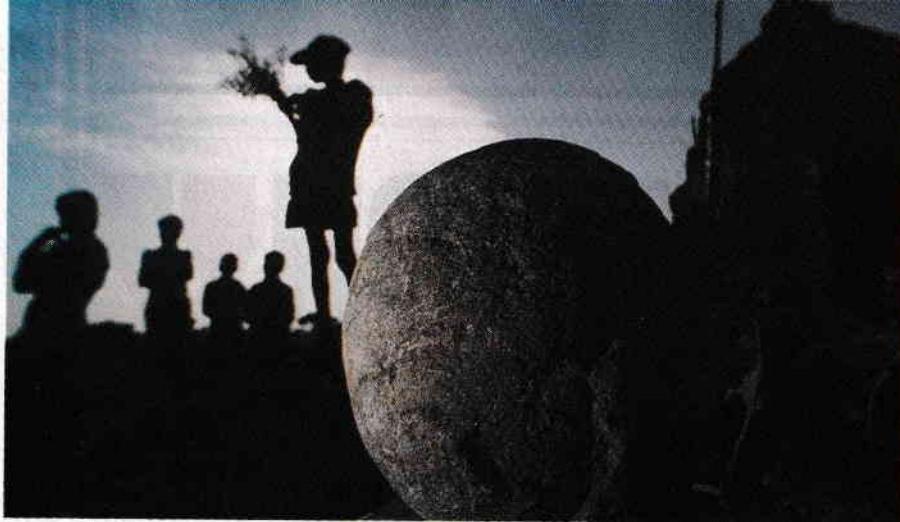
After each game, IBM unfairly denied Kasparov access to the logs that record the machine's thinking processes.

Showing the logs to Kasparov during the match, says IBM team leader C.J. Tan, "would be tantamount to giving away our strategy." IBM has given Kasparov the calculations he requested for several key moves but has not released the entire log.

Some of Deep Blue's moves seemed a little too human.

While the researchers did fine-tune Deep Blue's program between games—curbing the machine's aggressiveness with its king's pawn, for example—they insist that the machine chose its moves with no human help.





SCIENCE

CRACKING THE MYSTERY

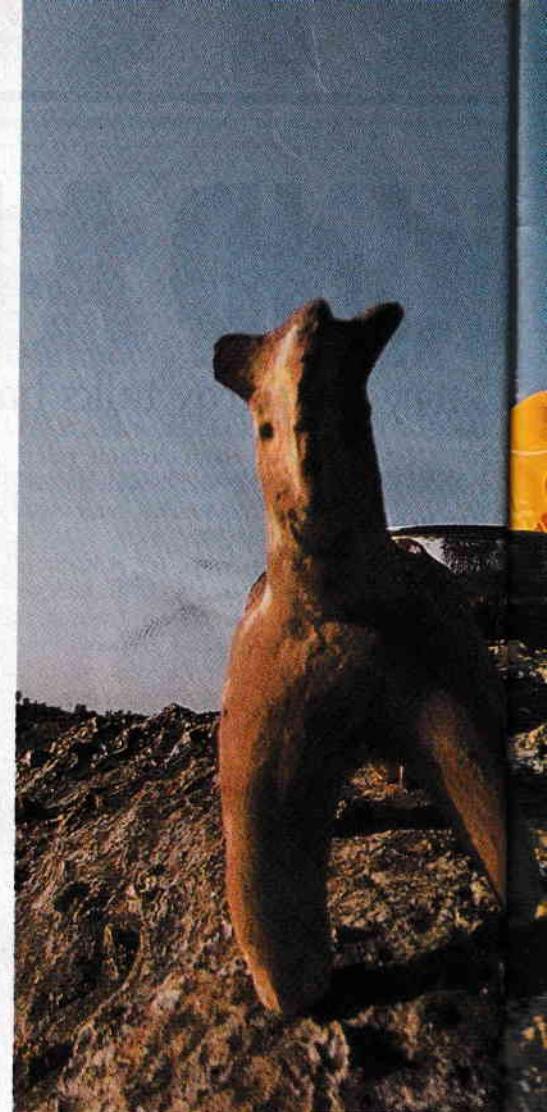
In India, a crater and a cluster of unhatched eggs may shed light on what happened to the dinosaurs

By ANTHONY SPAETH

IT WAS A LONG, LONG TIME AGO—THE late Cretaceous period, 65 million years back—on a continent that no longer exists. In a semi-arid landscape scattered with palms and the earth's first flowering plants, the shrub-like angiosperms, some 20 species of dinosaurs roamed the land. Among them: the giant *Titanosaurus*, a 21-m-long herbivore, and the predatory *Abelisaurus*. The cold-blooded animals came to lay their eggs in a special area 1,000 km long, possibly one of the largest dinosaur breeding grounds that ever existed.

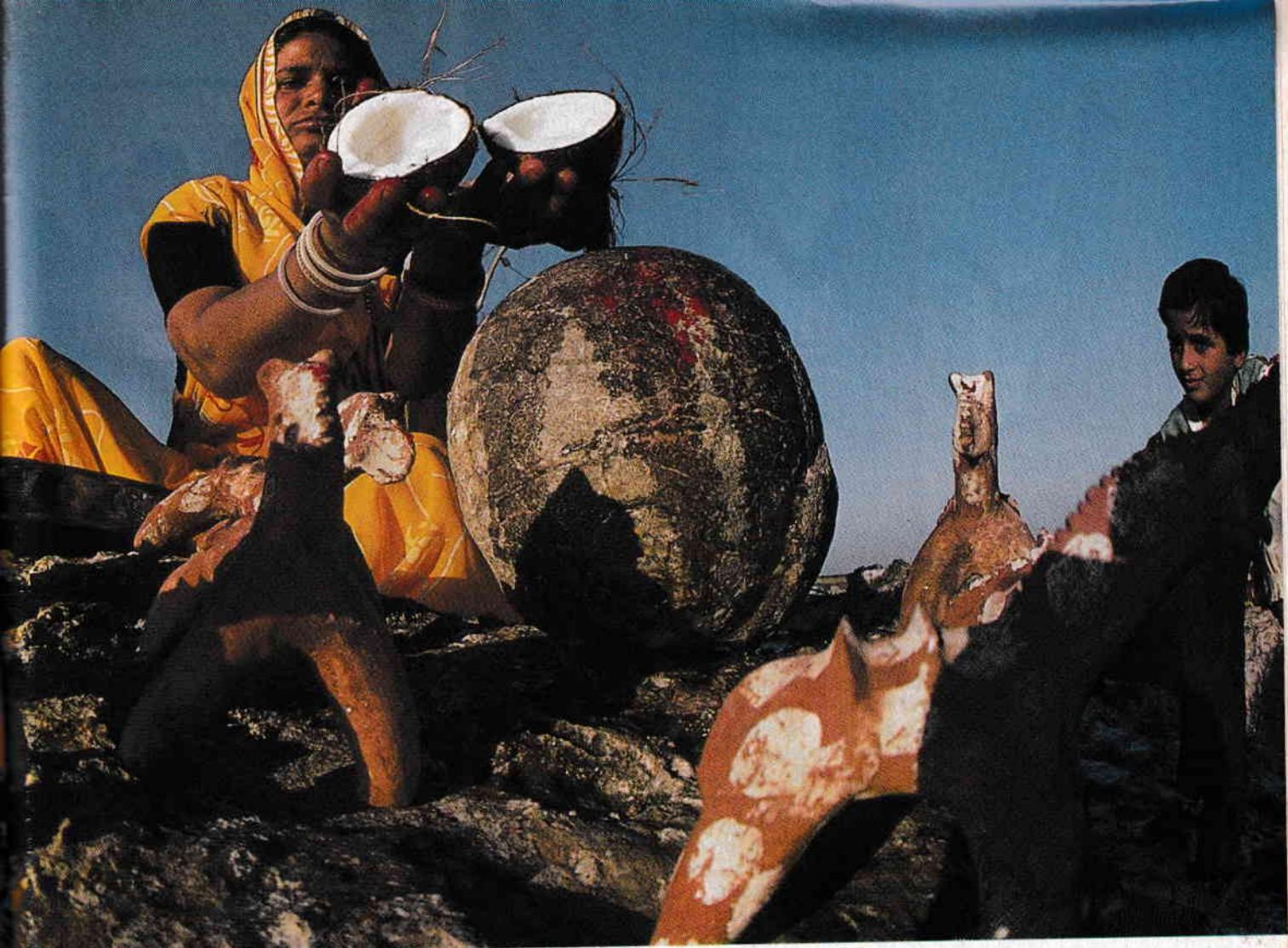
Then, something cataclysmic happened to those creatures and all their brethren. The Cretaceous era was the final chapter of the 150 million-year age of dinosaurs. For causes long speculated on but still unknown, the dinosaurs died and the eggs in that vast breeding ground never hatched. A huge chunk of land broke away from near Africa and drifted northeast. After millions of years, it rammed into Asia to form both the Indian subcontinent and eventually, due to the force of the collision, the Himalayan mountains.

Today, India is discovering its pieces of the dinosaur jigsaw puzzle. In 1981, eggs were discovered in the western part of the breeding ground in the state of Gujarat. Fossilized dinosaur eggs, many with shells intact, are being unearthed on a daily basis, frequently in clusters of five or six, and scientists are trying to determine why the creatures were never born. The finds rival the newly discovered fossils in China's northeast as a source of knowledge about how dinosaurs lived and died. Indeed, a pair of Indian-born researchers think they may have the answer to what caused the dinosaurs' demise. The two are paleontologist Sankar Chatterjee of Texas Tech University and geologist Dhiraj Kumar Rudra of the Indian Statistical Institute. Their theory involves a newly identified 600-km-long crater, mostly submerged in the Arabian Sea off Bombay. Dubbed the Shiva Crater, for the Hindu god of destruction and renewal, it may have been made by an asteroid 40 km in diameter smashing into the earth 65 million years ago, triggering earthquakes, tidal waves and forest fires—and the death of the dinosaurs in a biosphere clogged with smoke and dust. Says



Sydney-based John Talent, president of the International Paleontologists' Association: "Chatterjee and Rudra have put forward a pretty compelling scenario."

The notion of a meteorite causing global ecological changes that wiped out two-thirds of life then existing is not new. That idea gained currency in the 1980s, when a group of scientists led by the father-son team of Luis and Walter Alvarez from the University of California at Berkeley established that the Chicxulub Crater in Mexico was created by a meteorite. They maintained that a 10-km-wide meteorite traveling at 90,000 kph might have caused the crater—and produced enough smoke and dust to plunge the globe into a frigid darkness. The meteorite theory is not accepted by the entire scientific community. A competing school of thought says that the ecological changes may have occurred due to volcanic activity going on for millions of years, which spewed endless streams of lava and filled the atmosphere with smoke, leaving behind a small number of survivor species, such as the cockroach, the turtle and the crocodile. But there are enough believers in the meteorite theory to keep sci-



entists around the globe searching for craters buried beneath centuries of silt. About 150 have been catalogued since the Alvarez made their 1980 Mexican find.

The Shiva Crater is discussed in a recent article in *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum*, an Australian scientific journal, by the two scientists. In the early 1990s, based on new geological evidence, Chatterjee surmised that a crater extending from the seabed off the city of Bombay into the state of Gujarat was created by a meteor fall. He named it after Shiva. He also argued that the Shiva Crater was actually one-half of a larger crater; the other part lay undersea near the Seychelle Islands, 2,800 km southeast of India. When pieced together, the original crater (split by continental shifting) would be 600 km long, 450 km wide and 12 km deep. This suggests a considerably larger meteorite than the one that

landed in Chicxulub. Chatterjee and Rudra speculate both craters may have been caused by chunks of the same meteor striking in different locations 12 hours apart as the earth rotated.

According to Chatterjee and Rudra, sufficient data exists to suggest that the crater was formed around the time that the Mesozoic era ended in a cataclysm and the present Age of the Mammals began. Although this was also a period of extensive volcanic activity in peninsular India—eruptions went on for 3 million years and covered the earth with sheets of lava—the scientists believe it was the meteor that triggered the calamity. “The volcanism would have contributed to the environmental disaster,” says Chatterjee by phone from Texas. “But we feel the meteor impact played the major role.” Says Lin Sutherland, a scientist at Sydney’s Australian Museum:



OBJECTS OF DESIRE: For some people living near the former breeding ground, the fossils are merely exotic playthings

SACRED EGG: Near Dahod, tribal people like this woman, squatting next to the fossilized egg of a Titanosaurus, have worshipped the paleontological treasures for generations

“Their theory, that an asteroid fall even bigger than the Mexican one occurred in India, suggests that the extinction of dinosaurs accompanied a fairly complicated geological event.”

Establishing proof of the theory is complicated as well. The Shiva Crater has yet to be studied comprehensively, a process that requires extensive chemical and physical evidence, normally gathered from offshore oil exploration. The Indian government-owned Oil and Natural Gas Commission has done such studies on the oil beds off Bombay, but it has yet to give scientists access to the material. One corroborating piece of evidence: geologists have detected in Gujarat abnormally high levels of iridium, a white metal commonly found in meteorites, which correspond to other sites known to have been struck by them. “If we’re lucky,” says Chatterjee, “we may find a piece of meteor.”

If the Shiva Crater is indeed the mark of a fateful collision, the meteorite in ques-



HAVING A BALL: The eggs' smooth, spherical shape engenders reverence from kids, left, and efforts are continuing to unearth more, above

tion would have landed in one of the more remarkable dinosaur sites: a place where a range of creatures traveled to give birth to their young. "There seems to have been a sudden multiplication in species in India during the Cretaceous period," says D. M. Mohabey, paleontologist with the Geological Survey of India. "We've been able to identify at least one-and-a-half dozen different types of eggs." Chatterjee and Rudra also unearthed the skeletons of three dinosaur species, including an *Indosuchus raptorius*, which they now believe to be related to the carnivorous Abelisaur. Like turtles, the animals laid eggs in clusters in sandy soil along lakes or rivers. Long after the dinosaurs died off, the climate changed, the waters dried up and the soil turned to limestone, trapping the unhatched eggs in rock formations stretching 1,000 km across central India. Since 1981, paleontologists have been carving the fossilized eggs out of their rocky graves: some are ellipsoidal, most are spherical, ranging in diameter from 10 cm to 20 cm.

What is certain is that the eggs date from the close of the dinosaur era. "These fossils would be the most recent," says Ashok Sahni, a paleontologist at Panjab University, "from very, very close to the end." What has not been determined is why the eggs failed to hatch—and whether the cause sheds light on the death

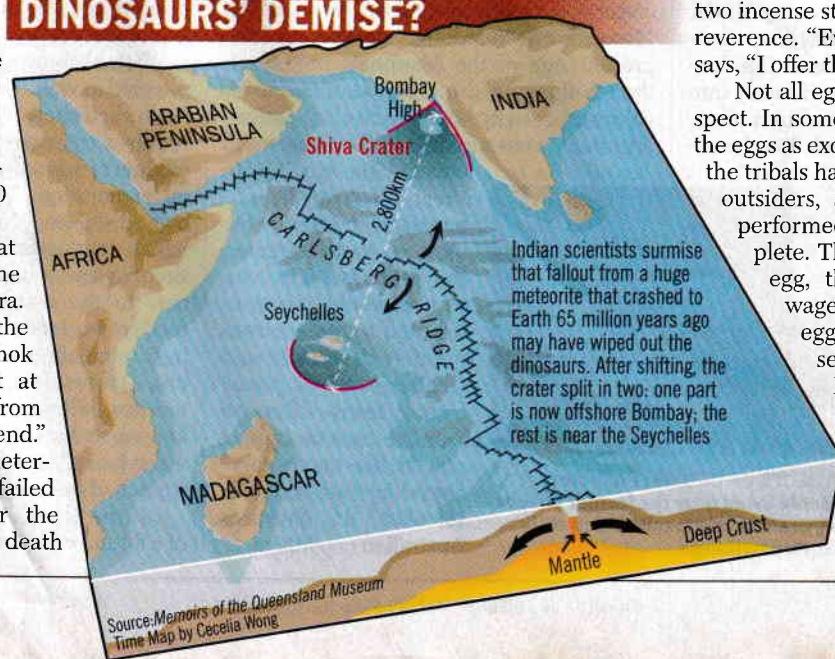
of the dinosaurs in general. It's possible that the dinosaur hatcheries got flooded due to the environmental upheavals, and the eggs were drowned before they could develop. More intriguing is the idea that the eggs were pathologically abnormal, laid by creatures who had undergone hormonal changes: no longer able, for example, to produce eggs with shells thin enough to absorb oxygen. Of the eggs x-rayed so far, none has had embryos inside. That has scientists wondering if during the late phase the female population vastly exceeded the male, and dinosaurs were producing unfertilized eggs in large quantities. Relatively little research has been done so far, but in June, a team led by Chatterjee and sponsored by Washington's Smithsonian Institute will arrive to study the Gujarat hatcheries.

That team, and all others, will encounter local tribals who have lived for generations with dinosaur eggs. "We've been worshipping them from the time of our fathers and grandfathers," says Mansingh Sanghada, a village grocer near Dahod town. "They are sacred: everyone believes they are part of a god." It's common in India for stones of a certain shape to be revered as symbols of Shiva, one of the main deities in Hinduism's pantheon, and it's the smooth sphericism of the eggs, along with the seemingly magical discovery of five or six in a cluster, that prompts villagers to haul them into their humble temples. At a small temple outside a village in Panch Mahals district, Manjibhai Babhor squats beside the fossilized egg of a Titanosaurus, lights two incense sticks and breaks a coconut in reverence. "Every time I cut the crop," he says, "I offer thanksgiving here."

Not all eggs are treated with such respect. In some homes, children play with the eggs as exotic toys, and in recent years, the tribals have been selling the fossils to outsiders, although a prayer is often performed before the sale is complete. The villagers get about \$3 an egg, three times the local daily wage, while in London sauropod eggs in silk-lined boxes were selling for up to \$650 each this Easter. With such money at stake, it's possible that the dinosaurs of India, after 65 million years, may be once again endangered.

—Reported by Maseeh Rahman/Dahod

DINOSAURS' DEMISE?



Joni Mitchell's Daughters

New releases by Indigo Girls and newcomer Laura Love keep the pop-folk tradition alive

FOLK MUSIC IS ALL OVER THE PLACE these days. There's Beck with his hip-hop folk, Ani DiFranco with her punk-folk, and Jewel with her sexy, wet-lipped pop-folk. Relative to that lot, the veteran duo Indigo Girls and newcomer Laura Love sound almost like folk traditionalists.

Indigo Girls have been so good for so long—they were formed in 1983—it's easy to yawn when they come out with yet another solid album. It's sort of like Michael Jordan scoring 30 points: unless he scores 50, is it really news? Still, Indigo Girls' pleasant new album, the *Shaming of the Sun* (Epic), represents a noteworthy step in the evolution of the pair, singer-songwriter/guitarists Amy Ray

and Emily Saliers. The Girls, who are both gay (but not a couple), became more open about their sexuality a few years ago, and on *Sun* their music seems to have come out as well. Their past albums were concerned, in an almost solipsistic way, with their interior lives; on *Shaming of the Sun*, the ebb and flow of their emotions are linked more closely with happenings in the outside world.

In *Shame on You*, a wordy, rambunctious number that evokes early Springsteen, Ray sings of restlessly driving the roads only to be stopped by police "looking for illegal immigrants." In the piano ballad *Leeds*, Saliers sings of being drunk and depressed in a hotel room watching "16 black churches burning on the TV." The album is rarely preachy, and the sociological context—plus some canny rock-guitar riffs—give the Girls' music even more bite than it's used to.

Laura Love, 37, is both a newcomer and a veteran: a well-known figure in the Seattle music scene, she's released three albums on her own, as well as a compilation on the independent label Putumayo World Music; her mostly affable new CD *Octoroon* (Mercury) is her major-label debut. Love has a voice rich with dark shadings and rural twang. She calls her music Afro/Celtic, but it's mostly front-porch folk with a few twists. One song, *Simple*, offers up an appealing mix of blues harmonica and funky guitar. Her topics are very coffeehouse—there's a pro-tree song—but there's also a sharp cover of *Come As You Are* that remakes Kurt Cobain's anguished alternative-rock classic into a plaintive, acoustic plea for self-acceptance. At their best, Love and Indigo Girls sidestep trends and go straight to the heart.

—By Christopher John Farley



FOLKS LIKE US: Love makes an intriguing debut, while Indigo Girls (Saliers, left, and Ray) add some bite



LUCKY SEVEN: Daulne breaks through

Mama Africa

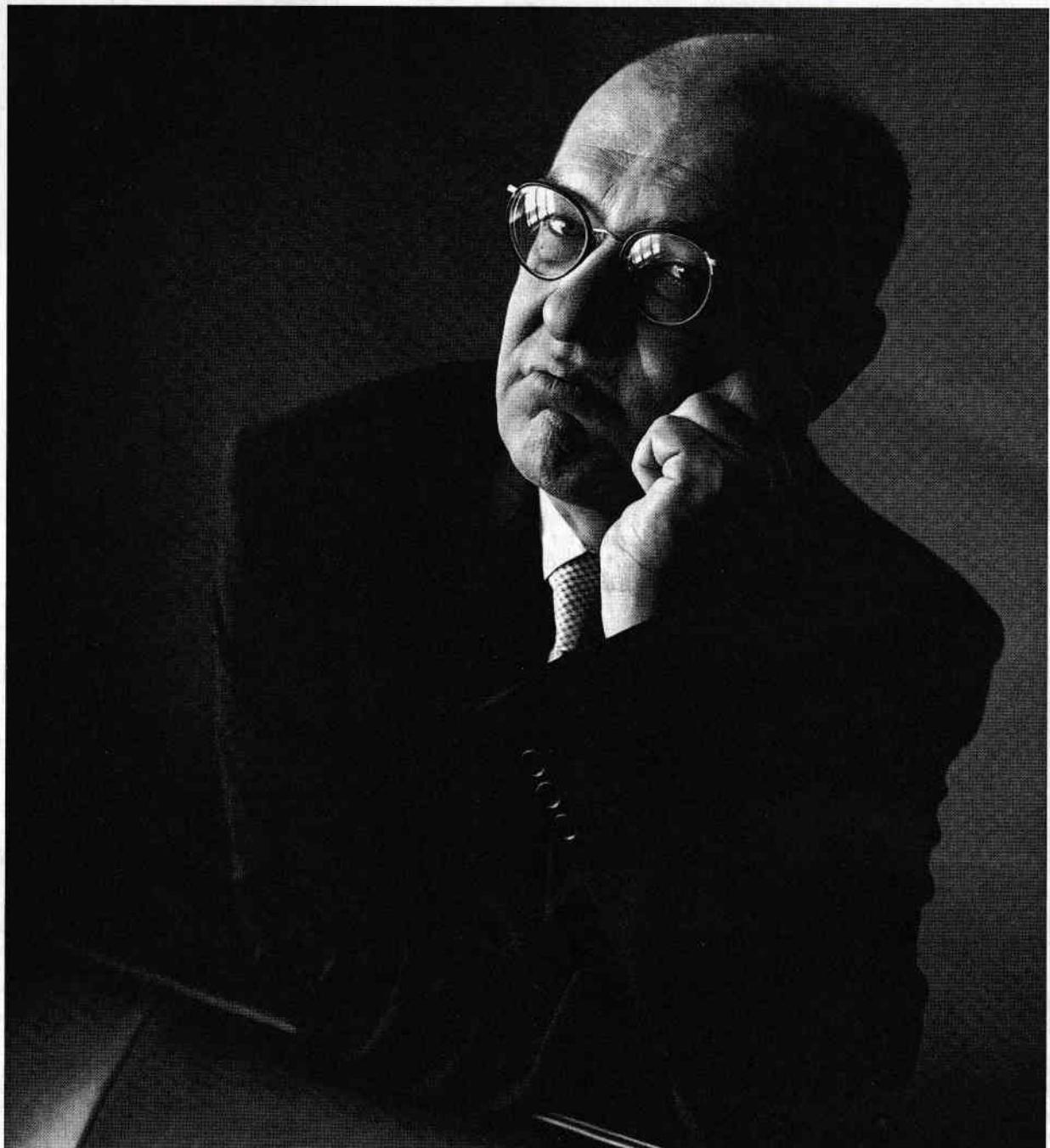
Zap Mama gives world music a hip-hop edge

MARIE DAULNE, THE LEAD SINGER for the vocal group Zap Mama, has a personal history worthy of a leading character in a Jean-Claude Van Damme flick. After her Belgian father was slain in 1964 by rebels bent on ethnic cleansing, Daulne, a native of Zaire, and her Bantu mother took shelter with a tribe of pygmies before escaping to Belgium. With a background like that, it's no wonder Daulne makes music that sounds like a one-woman multicultural movement, melding African percussion, American soul and European urbanity.

Seven (Luaka Bop/Warner Bros.), Zap Mama's new album, is actually its third release (the whimsical Daulne liked the symbolism of the number seven). It's a creative breakthrough for the group—its previous work, which was mostly a cappella, often seemed unfinished and overly jokey. For *Seven*, instrumentalists have been brought in to help out, as have some accomplished producers, including Michael Franti of the hip-hop soul group Spearhead.

Daulne, 32, has a sad, splintery voice and an emotional clock that seems permanently set at midnight. Her background singers, harmonizing, chanting, even bleating, provide her with a vocal backdrop that's by turns naturalistic and a little coy. One song, the jazzy *Nostalgie Amoureuse*, feels like vocal film noir—shadowy and mysterious until, toward the end, Daulne's voice emerges from the mix with bruised passion. Other songs, like *African Sunset*, draw deftly on the upbeat music of South Africa's townships. But the best song is Daulne's seductive cover of Phoebe Snow's *Poetry Man*; that song, like much of this fine CD, has the liquid groove of hip-hop and the broken heart of a great torch song.

—C.J.F.



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JOAN MARCUS

TITANIC: The ship still goes down, but the musical manages to avoid disaster

THEATER

marathon veteran, puts across a saucy showstopper, *Everybody's Girl*. Mostly, however, *Steel Pier* just seems tinny.

So where is Broadway to find its next long-running musical smash? This season's sleeper could be *Jekyll & Hyde*, a high-minded, *Les Miz*-style show based on the classic horror tale, which has been touring the U.S. for a couple of years. But head of the class among the new arrivals is *The Life*, a dark, brashly entertaining musical about the seedy denizens of Times Square circa 1980, from composer Cy Coleman and lyricist Ira Gasman. It is, moreover, one new musical that really shows the impact of *Rent*. *The Life* has had its sights set on Broadway for years, but might never have arrived if *Rent* had not made gritty New York street life safe for middlebrow theatergoers.

The Life, which got 12 nominations, is far from perfect. While startlingly raw for Broadway (the hookers are grungy, fleshy and foul-mouthed), the milieu will seem old hat to anyone who has seen, say, an episode of *NYPD Blue*. What transforms the show is Coleman's vital, jazzy score—his best since *Sweet Charity*—and

Bring in 'Da Tunesmiths

A year after *Rent*, Broadway's vets are back with a floating (and sinking) armada of new musicals

By RICHARD ZOGLIN

THREE SQUARE MAY BE IN THE MIDST of a makeover, but on Broadway change comes slowly. A year after *Rent* was supposed to have revolutionized the Broadway musical, the Great White Way scarcely seems to have noticed. Nearly all this season's big musicals arrived, as usual, in the last two frantic weeks before the Tony Award nominations. And far from showcasing a new generation of downtown talents, like *Rent*'s Jonathan Larson or *Bring in 'Da Noise, Bring in 'Da Funk*'s Savion Glover, this season could pass for a Friars Club reunion of old Broadway tunesmiths, with Cy Coleman (*Sweet Charity*), John Kander and Fred Ebb (*Cabaret*), Maury Yeston (*Nine*) and Leslie Bricusse (*Stop the World—I Want to Get Off*) all back on the boards.

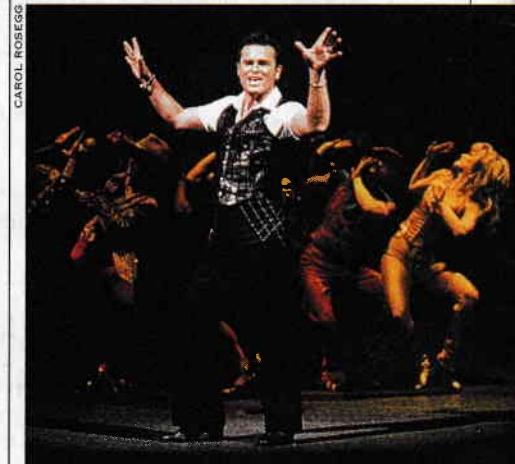
It even looked as if this season would bring another of those old-fashioned megabudget bombs of Broadway legend. What else could one expect from a \$10 million musical called *Titanic*, based on everybody's favorite sea disaster and seemingly headed for a similar catastrophe, after some well-publicized technical problems (the ship had a bit of trouble sinking) during previews?

But *Titanic*, which won five Tony nominations, is no disaster, just an uninspired shipboard melodrama with watery songs, predictable musings about the hubris of the enterprise, and a surfeit of clichéd characters. They include the ship's craven owner, who keeps urging the captain to increase the speed; aristocrats like the John Jacob Astors and the

Isidor Strauses, who drown with dignity; and tiresomely idealistic Irish immigrants in steerage. What director Richard Jones and scenic designer Stewart Laing have accomplished, however, is an imaginative, even haunting, stage rendering of the sinking: the stage tilts ominously; faces of the doomed passengers appear at portholes like apparitions. *Titanic*'s Broadway voyage will almost surely have a quick end, but its creators, like the ship-builders, at least dreamed big.

Steel Pier, by contrast, has been carried to Broadway by far more favorable winds; it received 11 Tony nominations. It has a score by Kander and Ebb—once again toasts of the town, thanks to the hit revival of their 1975 show, *Chicago*—and a premise that seems made to order for the team and for talented choreographer Susan Stroman: a 1930s dance marathon in Atlantic City. The show is cannily mounted, bouncy and often tuneful, professional all the way. Yet it's still a disappointment.

One problem is David Thompson's book, with its tired cocktail of characters left over from *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*, and an odd *Twilight Zone* chaser. Karen Ziemba combines Broadway pizazz with shy-girl vulnerability as a contestant who partners a stunt pilot (Daniel McDonald) but is secretly married to the marathon's slimy emcee (Gregory Harrison). The mix of nostalgia, cynicism and period artifice, however, keeps us at arm's length from the material (beware of any show in which one character calls another "Flyboy"). The ersatz-'30s numbers are pleasant but forgettable, although Debra Monk, as a



CAROL ROSEGG

THE LIFE: Harris shows us the sleaze

Michael Blakemore's crisp, less-is-more staging. The show starts out in high gear with an infectiously cynical ode to self-interest (*Use What You Got*), sung by hustler-narrator Jojo (the excellent Sam Harris), and keeps topping itself. Lillias White, as an over-the-hill hooker, brings vivacity and soul to Gasman's clever lyrics ("I'm getting too old/ For the oldest profession"), and the driving, up-tempo number *Why Don't They Leave Us Alone* turns the hookers and pimps into the most inspired chorus line in town. *The Life* may, in truth, be just another kind of Broadway hustle, but when the con men are as slick as these, you drop your money with a smile. ■

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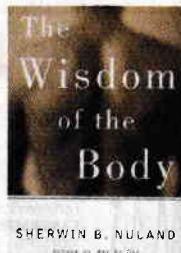
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BOOKS

The Body Eclectic

Dr. Sherwin B. Nuland, author of *How We Die*, is back with an awe-inspiring anatomy lesson

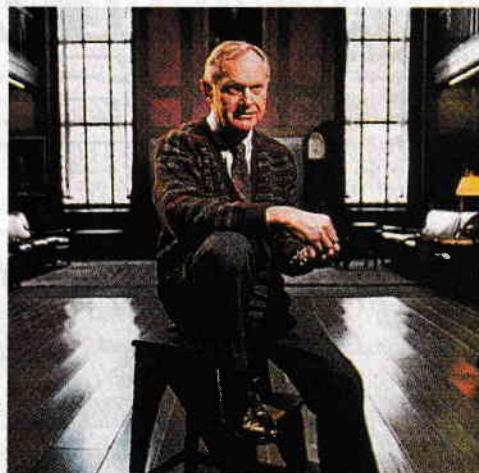


WHAT HAPPENS DURING life's final moments was the subject of Sherwin B. Nuland's award-winning *How We Die* (1994). Now, in *The Wisdom of the Body* (Knopf; 395 pages; \$26.95), Yale's distinguished surgeon and bioethicist presents a kind of prequel: an anatomy of human life, vividly illustrated by case histories from his wide operating-room experience. The result is a book—part basic textbook, part memoir and meditation—that is wholly secular yet sublimely uplifting. Although not religious in a formal sense, Nuland is overwhelmed with awe at how the human body works. As he writes, "We are, of necessity, miracles with flaws."

The basic miracle, as Nuland describes it, is that the body's different systems—cardiovascular, reproductive and so on—work together in a seemingly chaotic but balanced harmony. The flaws of the human miracle are the diseases that attack these systems. As Nuland sees it, the surgeon's role is to assist the body in mounting a concerted defense against the intruders, be they cancerous cells or traumatic injuries. Nuland generally writes with a clarity that any journalist can envy. Still, the eyelids of the scientifically challenged may droop a bit amid the book's vital but unlyrical nuts-and-bolts background passages. For example, one sentence on cell division begins, "Meiosis is somewhat more complicated because its purpose is to result in a spermatogonium or oogonium with half the original chromosome number ..." Yes, "complicated" is indeed the mot juste.

The Wisdom of the Body perks up considerably in its accounts of medical case histories. Some of them have the adrenaline-charged force of a Grisham page turner. In his opening chapter, Nuland writes of Margaret Hansen, 42, who was rushed to the emergency room of St. Raphael's hospital in New Haven, Conn., for treatment of what the resident gynecologist thought was a ruptured tubal pregnancy. An abdominal

incision that spattered the operating room with Hansen's blood proved him wrong. By chance, Nuland was checking on two patients at St. Raphael's when the loudspeaker crackled an urgent plea—"part outcry for help and part call to arms"—for any general surgeon to go to the operating room. With Hansen on the verge of death, Nuland took charge and located the trouble: an aneurysm of the splenic artery. In chilling but mesmerizing detail, he explains how he slowed, then stopped, the bleeding and excised the damaged artery. Afterward, this veteran of hundreds of operations found himself in a



FLAWED MIRACLES: That's us, the author says

state of near euphoria: "Something within me wanted to sing and shout, to dance carefree and make love, to acclaim my triumph to the heavens and the ages—a woman's life had been saved, and I would always remember the wonder of this night."

But something more was involved than Nuland's experience and surgical skill. The patient survived, he believes, because of her will to live. This instinct, the product of eons of evolution, is evidence to the author that humans are greater than the sum of their 75 trillion constituent parts, their cells. Some readers will see the miracle of mankind as proof that a Creator exists. Nuland does not. His surrogate for spiritual piety is awe and wonder at the mystery of the human spirit and the marvelous economy of the physiology that embodies it.

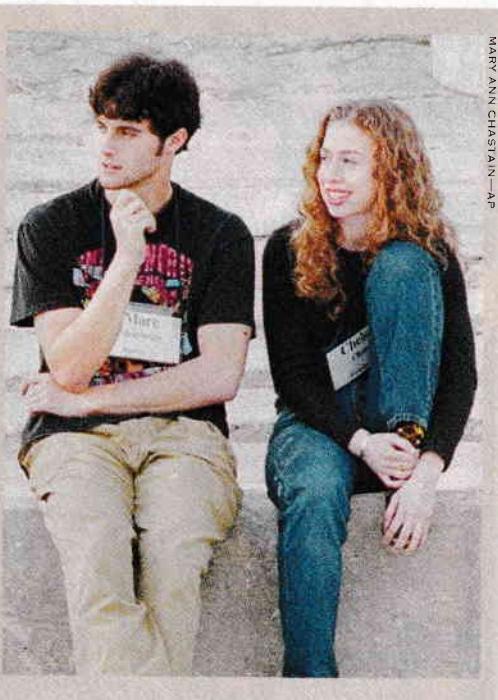
—By John Elson

By MARTHA PICKERILL

First Beau for the First Daughter?

The heart aches for **CHELSEA CLINTON**. No sooner does she settle on a college than everyone begins speculating that her choice had nothing to do with Stanford's organic chemistry department but everything to do with some romantic chemistry she may have with a popular freshman named **MARC MEZVINSKY**. The shaggy-haired hunk squired her around campus last month, escorted her and a group of friends to a fraternity party and is rumored to have lined up a White House internship during his vacation.

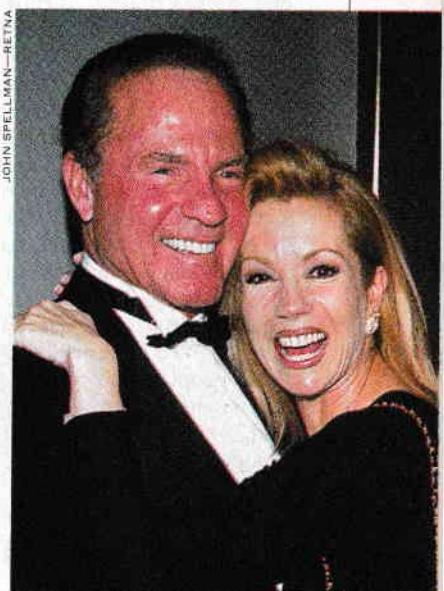
Leave them alone! say their mutual pals, who report that the teenagers have been friends—just friends—since meeting in Hilton Head, S.C., last December. Next fall, it will be up to the Secret Service to keep the prying press away from Chelsea's freshman mixers.



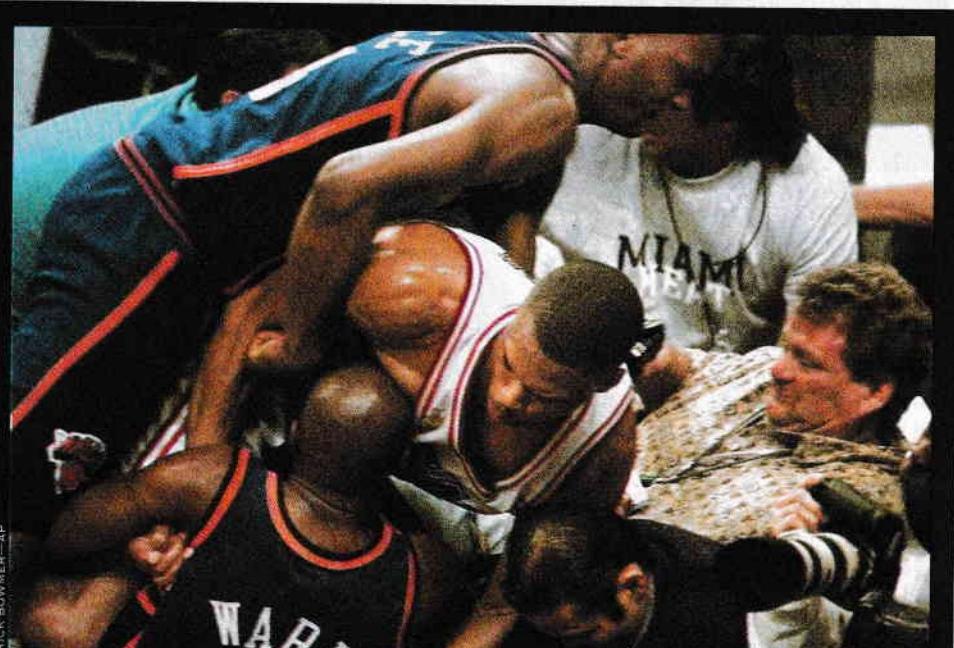
MARY ANN CHASTAIN—AP

Reporting Frankly

Even folks normally devoid of sympathy for chipper, conspicuously married talk-show host **KATHIE LEE GIFFORD** winced last week as her battle with the *Globe* escalated into an ugly war of attrition. Kathie Lee vehemently denied the tabloid's cheesy allegations that her husband, football Hall of Famer **FRANK GIFFORD**, had



JOHN SPELLMAN—RENA



Call It the Knicks' New Tag-Team Offense

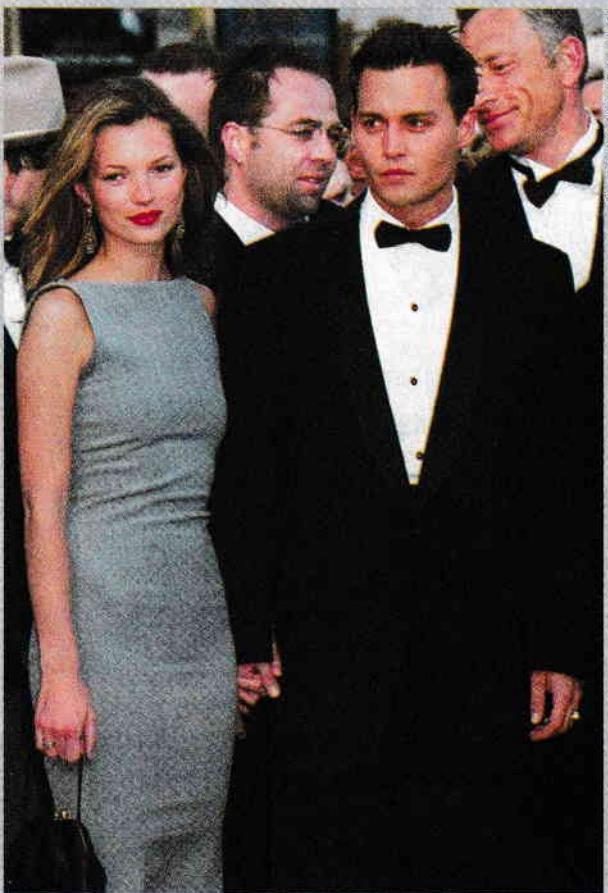
RICK BOWMER—AP

It was one for the record books—it just wasn't the kind of record the **NEW YORK KNICKS** were looking to set. Game 5 of a best-of-seven playoff series between the Knicks and the **MIAMI HEAT** turned into a sport that closely resembled professional wrestling. The b-ball brawlers were an unlikely duo: the Knicks' Bible-toting Charlie Ward and the Heat's P.J. Brown, winner of the league's citizenship award. Near the end of the game, Ward backed into Brown, almost upending him. Brown then hooked an arm around Ward's waist, flipped him as if he were a cheerleader and threw him to the floor. Knicks Patrick Ewing, Allan Houston, Larry Johnson and John Starks left their bench, a lesser league no-no. The basketball league gave a record five Knicks a one-game suspension. Miami's Brown was suspended for two games; Ward for one.

cheated on her, saying that next the tab would report on her alien baby fathered by co-host Regis Philbin. The tabloid responded by self-righteously publishing what its editors say is shots from a videotape of Frank Gifford's tryst with a 46-year-old consultant in a ritzy New York City hotel. The *Globe* staff maintains that by maligning their reporters' research, the Giffords were simply asking for it. "They called the story a 'complete fabrication,'" said editor Tony Frost. "Our hands were forced into showing we had the proof." But it never seems to take very much to force the *Globe*'s hands. The Giffords called on the public to respect their privacy, but this time they did not confirm or deny the story's authenticity.

Panned in Cannes

To first-time movie director **JOHNNY DEPP**, pride of auteurship beats a glowing review any day. "Regardless of what people think of the movie, it's my film," said the director of *The Brave*. At his Cannes Film Festival press screening, Depp experienced a noble tradition of the 50-year-old festival: booing at the end of a crummy picture. During his spell in Cannes, Depp toted around the *Hollywood Reporter*, which roundly panned his work. Marlon Brando co-stars with Depp in the grim tale of a poor Native American who agrees to be in a snuff film to earn \$50,000 for his family. The pinch-me part for Depp was climbing the Palais steps with girlfriend **KATE MOSS** to show the film officially. "To be accepted by those people was one of the best moments of my life," he said. No matter what they thought of his film.



SEEN & HEARD



How did **Jodie Foster**'s brother earn the nickname Buddy? In his book *Foster Child*, Buddy Foster explores Jodie's sex life, their mother's affair with a woman and many family secrets. Last week the actress called her brother "a distant acquaintance motivated solely by greed and sour grapes." He's no Buddy now.



CNN talk host **Larry King**, 63, swears off marriage every few years, but then hope triumphs over experience. His latest intended is **Shawn Southwick**, 37, who will become Mrs. King No. 7. They met in front of Tiffany in Manhattan, but now she is sporting a gumball-size diamond from Harry Winston, down the street.

Chuck D Brings tha Newz

You'd think a guy who once rhymed *New York Post* with "burned us like toast" might be a little wary about a career in the news biz, but **CHUCK D** of the rap group Public Enemy just signed up to be a reporter on cable's Fox News Channel. Chuck (Carlton Ridenhour) aims to snag younger viewers: he's rap's answer to veteran broadcaster David Brinkley. "Young people are not optimistic," Chuck says. "We've got to figure out ways to inform them. They're gonna be running things really soon." His first mission (he won't call it an assignment) was to revisit

the Philadelphia site of Colin Powell's volunteerism rally to see if the locals are better off now that famous people have painted over their graffiti. "A lot of bigwigs came by and did their thing," says Chuck. "Everybody looks for the quick, quick, quick story, but results happen over a long time." Rap fans, don't despair—Chuck will still kick out the jams in between missions.



Princess Of Tides

Powered by baby food and bananas, 22-year-old **SUSIE MARONEY** of Australia became the first woman to swim from Cuba to Florida in her second attempt at that odyssey last week. Inside a sharkproof cage attached to the good ship *Reel Lady*, Maroney crawled 180 km in 24½ hours. In the wee small hours she hallucinated, seeing monkeys in the water. And to distract herself from the hammerhead sharks cruising by, she mentally replayed *Seinfeld* episodes. Upon arrival in Florida, her tongue swollen from salt water, her skin tattooed with jellyfish stings, she said, "So many times you think, 'I just don't want to keep going.'" Then she passed out cold. Later Maroney announced plans to swim some 225 km from Cuba to Mexico. Good thing *Seinfeld* is back next season; she'll have fresh dialogue for the trip.



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